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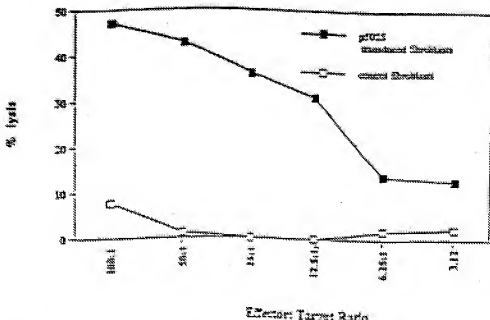
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[Continued on next page]

(54) Title: COMPOSITIONS AND METHODS FOR THE THERAPY AND DIAGNOSIS OF PROSTATE CANCER



(57) Abstract: Compositions and methods for the therapy and diagnosis of cancer, particularly prostate cancer, are disclosed. Illustrative compositions comprise one or more prostate-specific polypeptides, immunogenic portions thereof, polynucleotides that encode such polypeptides, antigen presenting cell that expresses such polypeptides, and T cells that are specific for cells expressing such polypeptides. The disclosed compositions are useful, for example, in the diagnosis, prevention and/or treatment of diseases, particularly prostate cancer.

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## COMPOSITIONS AND METHODS FOR THE THERAPY AND DIAGNOSIS OF PROSTATE CANCER

### 5 TECHNICAL FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates generally to therapy and diagnosis of cancer, such as prostate cancer. The invention is more specifically related to polypeptides, comprising at least a portion of a prostate-specific protein, and to polynucleotides encoding such polypeptides. Such polypeptides and polynucleotides  
10 are useful in pharmaceutical compositions, *e.g.*, vaccines, and other compositions for the diagnosis and treatment of prostate cancer.

### BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Cancer is a significant health problem throughout the world. Although Cancer is a significant health problem throughout the world. Although advances have  
15 been made in detection and therapy of cancer, no vaccine or other universally successful method for prevention or treatment is currently available. Current therapies, which are generally based on a combination of chemotherapy or surgery and radiation, continue to prove inadequate in many patients.

Prostate cancer is the most common form of cancer among males, with  
20 an estimated incidence of 30% in men over the age of 50. Overwhelming clinical evidence shows that human prostate cancer has the propensity to metastasize to bone, and the disease appears to progress inevitably from androgen dependent to androgen refractory status, leading to increased patient mortality. This prevalent disease is currently the second leading cause of cancer death among men in the U.S.

25 In spite of considerable research into therapies for the disease, prostate cancer remains difficult to treat. Commonly, treatment is based on surgery and/or radiation therapy, but these methods are ineffective in a significant percentage of cases. Two previously identified prostate specific proteins - prostate specific antigen (PSA)

and prostatic acid phosphatase (PAP) - have limited therapeutic and diagnostic potential. For example, PSA levels do not always correlate well with the presence of prostate cancer, being positive in a percentage of non-prostate cancer cases, including benign prostatic hyperplasia (BPH). Furthermore, PSA measurements correlate with prostate volume, and do not indicate the level of metastasis.

In spite of considerable research into therapies for these and other cancers, prostate cancer remains difficult to diagnose and treat effectively. Accordingly, there is a need in the art for improved methods for detecting and treating such cancers. The present invention fulfills these needs and further provides other related advantages.

## 10 SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

In one aspect, the present invention provides polynucleotide compositions comprising a sequence selected from the group consisting of:

(a) sequences provided in SEQ ID NO: 1-111, 115-171, 173-175, 177, 179-305, 307-315, 326, 328, 330, 332-335, 340-375, 381, 382 and 384-476, 524, 526, 530, 531, 533, 535, 536, 552, 569-572, 587, 591, 593-606, 618-626, 630, 631, 634, 636, 639-655, 674, 680, 681, 711, 713, 716, 720-722, 735, 737-739, 751, 753, 764, 765, 773-776 and 786-788;

(b) complements of the sequences provided in SEQ ID NO: 1-111, 115-171, 173-175, 177, 179-305, 307-315, 326, 328, 330, 332-335, 340-375, 381, 382 and 384-476, 524, 526, 530, 531, 533, 535, 536, 552, 569-572, 587, 591, 593-606, 618-626, 630, 631, 634, 636, 639-655, 674, 680, 681, 711, 713, 716, 720-722, 735, 737-739, 751, 753, 764, 765, 773-776 and 786-788;

(c) sequences consisting of at least 20 contiguous residues of a sequence provided in SEQ ID NO: 1-111, 115-171, 173-175, 177, 179-305, 307-315, 326, 328, 330, 332-335, 340-375, 381, 382 and 384-476, 524, 526, 530, 531, 533, 535, 536, 552, 569-572, 587, 591, 593-606, 618-626, 630, 631, 634, 636, 639-655, 674, 680, 681, 711, 713, 716, 720-722, 735, 737-739, 751, 753, 764, 765, 773-776 and 786-788;

(d) sequences that hybridize to a sequence provided in SEQ ID NO: 1-111, 115-171, 173-175, 177, 179-305, 307-315, 326, 328, 330, 332-335, 340-375,

381, 382 and 384-476, 524, 526, 530, 531, 533, 535, 536, 552, 569-572, 587, 591, 593-606, 618-626, 630, 631, 634, 636, 639-655, 674, 680, 681, 711, 713, 716, 720-722, 735, 737-739, 751, 753, 764, 765, 773-776 and 786-788, under moderately stringent conditions;

5 (e) sequences having at least 75% identity to a sequence of SEQ ID NO: 1-111, 115-171, 173-175, 177, 179-305, 307-315, 326, 328, 330, 332-335, 340-375, 381, 382 and 384-476, 524, 526, 530, 531, 533, 535, 536, 552, 569-572, 587, 591, 593-606, 618-626, 630, 631, 634, 636, 639-655, 674, 680, 681, 711, 713, 716, 720-722, 735, 737-739, 751, 753, 764, 765, 773-776 and 786-788;

10 (f) sequences having at least 90% identity to a sequence of SEQ ID NO: 1-111, 115-171, 173-175, 177, 179-305, 307-315, 326, 328, 330, 332-335, 340-375, 381, 382 and 384-476, 524, 526, 530, 531, 533, 535, 536, 552, 569-572, 587, 591, 593-606, 618-626, 630, 631, 634, 636, 639-655, 674, 680, 681, 711, 713, 716, 720-722, 735, 737-739, 751, 753, 764, 765, 773-776 and 786-788; and

15 (g) degenerate variants of a sequence provided in SEQ ID NO: 1-111, 115-171, 173-175, 177, 179-305, 307-315, 326, 328, 330, 332-335, 340-375, 381, 382 and 384-476, 524, 526, 530, 531, 533, 535, 536, 552, 569-572, 587, 591, 593-606, 618-626, 630, 631, 634, 636, 639-655, 674, 680, 681, 711, 713, 716, 720-722, 735, 737-739, 751, 753, 764, 765, 773-776 and 786-788.

20 In one preferred embodiment, the polynucleotide compositions of the invention are expressed in at least about 20%, more preferably in at least about 30%, and most preferably in at least about 50% of prostate tissue samples tested, at a level that is at least about 2-fold, preferably at least about 5-fold, and most preferably at least about 10-fold higher than that for other normal tissues.

25 The present invention, in another aspect, provides polypeptide compositions comprising an amino acid sequence that is encoded by a polynucleotide sequence described above.

The present invention further provides polypeptide compositions comprising an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of sequences recited in SEQ ID NO: 112-114, 172, 176, 178, 327, 329, 331, 336, 339, 376-380, 383,

477-483, 496, 504, 505, 519, 520, 522, 525, 527, 532, 534, 537-551, 553-568, 573-586, 588-590, 592, 627-629, 632, 633, 635, 637, 638, 656-671, 675, 683, 684, 710, 712, 714, 715, 717-719, 723-734, 736, 740-750, 752, 754, 755, 766-772, 777-785 and 789-791.

In certain preferred embodiments, the polypeptides and/or  
5 polynucleotides of the present invention are immunogenic, *i.e.*, they are capable of eliciting an immune response, particularly a humoral and/or cellular immune response, as further described herein.

The present invention further provides fragments, variants and/or derivatives of the disclosed polypeptide and/or polynucleotide sequences, wherein the  
10 fragments, variants and/or derivatives preferably have a level of immunogenic activity of at least about 50%, preferably at least about 70% and more preferably at least about 90% of the level of immunogenic activity of a polypeptide sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 112-114, 172, 176, 178, 327, 329, 331, 336, 339, 376-380, 383, 477-483, 496, 504, 505, 519, 520, 522, 525, 527, 532, 534, 537-551, 553-568, 573-586, 588-590, 592, 627-  
15 629, 632, 633, 635, 637, 638, 656-671, 675, 683, 684, 710, 712, 714, 715, 717-719, 723-734, 736, 740-750, 752, 754, 755, 766-772, 777-785 or 789-791, or a polypeptide sequence encoded by a polynucleotide sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 1-111, 115-171, 173-175, 177, 179-305, 307-315, 326, 328, 330, 332-335, 340-375, 381, 382 and 384-476, 524, 526, 530, 531, 533, 535, 536, 552, 569-572, 587, 591, 593-606, 618-626,  
20 630, 631, 634, 636, 639-655, 674, 680, 681, 711, 713, 716, 720-722, 735, 737-739, 751, 753, 764, 765, 773-776 and 786-788.

The present invention further provides polynucleotides that encode a polypeptide described above, expression vectors comprising such polynucleotides and host cells transformed or transfected with such expression vectors.

25 Within other aspects, the present invention provides pharmaceutical compositions comprising a polypeptide or polynucleotide as described above and a physiologically acceptable carrier.

Within a related aspect of the present invention, pharmaceutical compositions, *e.g.*, vaccine compositions, are provided for prophylactic or therapeutic  
30 applications. Such compositions generally comprise an immunogenic polypeptide or

polynucleotide of the invention and an immunostimulant, such as an adjuvant, together with a physiologically acceptable carrier.

The present invention further provides pharmaceutical compositions that comprise: (a) an antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof that specifically binds to  
5 a polypeptide of the present invention, or a fragment thereof; and (b) a physiologically acceptable carrier.

Within further aspects, the present invention provides pharmaceutical compositions comprising: (a) an antigen presenting cell that expresses a polypeptide as described above and (b) a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or excipient. Illustrative  
10 antigen presenting cells include dendritic cells, macrophages, monocytes, fibroblasts and B cells.

Within related aspects, pharmaceutical compositions are provided that comprise: (a) an antigen presenting cell that expresses a polypeptide as described above and (b) an immunostimulant.

15 The present invention further provides, in other aspects, fusion proteins that comprise at least one polypeptide as described above, as well as polynucleotides encoding such fusion proteins, typically in the form of pharmaceutical compositions, *e.g.*, vaccine compositions, comprising a physiologically acceptable carrier and/or an immunostimulant. The fusions proteins may comprise multiple immunogenic  
20 polypeptides or portions/variants thereof, as described herein, and may further comprise one or more polypeptide segments for facilitating and/or enhancing the expression, purification and/or immunogenicity of the polypeptide(s).

Within further aspects, the present invention provides methods for stimulating an immune response in a patient, preferably a T cell response in a human  
25 patient, comprising administering a pharmaceutical composition described herein. The patient may be afflicted with prostate cancer, in which case the methods provide treatment for the disease, or a patient considered to be at risk for such a disease may be treated prophylactically.

Within further aspects, the present invention provides methods for  
30 inhibiting the development of a cancer in a patient, comprising administering to a

patient a pharmaceutical composition as recited above. The patient may be afflicted with prostate cancer, in which case the methods provide treatment for the disease, or a patient considered to be at risk for such a disease may be treated prophylactically.

The present invention further provides, within other aspects, methods for  
5 removing tumor cells from a biological sample, comprising contacting a biological sample with T cells that specifically react with a polypeptide of the present invention, wherein the step of contacting is performed under conditions and for a time sufficient to permit the removal of cells expressing the polypeptide from the sample.

Within related aspects, methods are provided for inhibiting the  
10 development of a cancer in a patient, comprising administering to a patient a biological sample treated as described above.

Methods are further provided, within other aspects, for stimulating and/or expanding T cells specific for a polypeptide of the present invention, comprising contacting T cells with one or more of: (i) a polypeptide as described above; (ii) a  
15 polynucleotide encoding such a polypeptide; and (iii) an antigen presenting cell that expresses such a polypeptide; under conditions and for a time sufficient to permit the stimulation and/or expansion of T cells. Isolated T cell populations comprising T cells prepared as described above are also provided.

Within further aspects, the present invention provides methods for  
20 inhibiting the development of a cancer in a patient, comprising administering to a patient an effective amount of a T cell population as described above.

The present invention further provides methods for inhibiting the development of a cancer in a patient, comprising the steps of: (a) incubating CD4<sup>+</sup> and/or CD8<sup>+</sup> T cells isolated from a patient with one or more of: (i) a polypeptide  
25 comprising at least an immunogenic portion of polypeptide disclosed herein; (ii) a polynucleotide encoding such a polypeptide; and (iii) an antigen-presenting cell that expressed such a polypeptide; and (b) administering to the patient an effective amount of the proliferated T cells, thereby inhibiting the development of a cancer in the patient. Proliferated cells may, but need not, be cloned prior to administration to the patient.



Within further aspects, the present invention provides methods for determining the presence or absence of a cancer, preferably a prostate cancer, in a patient comprising: (a) contacting a biological sample obtained from a patient with a binding agent that binds to a polypeptide as recited above; (b) detecting in the sample an amount of polypeptide that binds to the binding agent; and (c) comparing the amount of polypeptide with a predetermined cut-off value, and therefrom determining the presence or absence of a cancer in the patient. Within preferred embodiments, the binding agent is an antibody, more preferably a monoclonal antibody.

The present invention also provides, within other aspects, methods for monitoring the progression of a cancer in a patient. Such methods comprise the steps of: (a) contacting a biological sample obtained from a patient at a first point in time with a binding agent that binds to a polypeptide as recited above; (b) detecting in the sample an amount of polypeptide that binds to the binding agent; (c) repeating steps (a) and (b) using a biological sample obtained from the patient at a subsequent point in time; and (d) comparing the amount of polypeptide detected in step (c) with the amount detected in step (b), and therefrom monitoring the progression of the cancer in the patient.

The present invention further provides, within other aspects, methods for determining the presence or absence of a cancer in a patient, comprising the steps of: (a) contacting a biological sample obtained from a patient with an oligonucleotide that hybridizes to a polynucleotide of the present invention; (b) detecting in the sample a level of a polynucleotide, preferably mRNA, that hybridizes to the oligonucleotide; and (c) comparing the level of polynucleotide that hybridizes to the oligonucleotide with a predetermined cut-off value, and therefrom determining the presence or absence of a cancer in the patient. Within certain embodiments, the amount of mRNA is detected via polymerase chain reaction using, for example, at least one oligonucleotide primer that hybridizes to a polynucleotide of the present invention, or a complement of such a polynucleotide. Within other embodiments, the amount of mRNA is detected using a hybridization technique, employing an oligonucleotide probe that hybridizes to an inventive polynucleotide, or a complement of such a polynucleotide.

In related aspects, methods are provided for monitoring the progression of a cancer in a patient, comprising the steps of: (a) contacting a biological sample obtained from a patient with an oligonucleotide that hybridizes to a polynucleotide of the present invention; (b) detecting in the sample an amount of a polynucleotide that  
5 hybridizes to the oligonucleotide; (c) repeating steps (a) and (b) using a biological sample obtained from the patient at a subsequent point in time; and (d) comparing the amount of polynucleotide detected in step (c) with the amount detected in step (b), and therefrom monitoring the progression of the cancer in the patient.

Within further aspects, the present invention provides antibodies, such as  
10 monoclonal antibodies, that bind to a polypeptide as described above, as well as diagnostic kits comprising such antibodies. Diagnostic kits comprising one or more oligonucleotide probes or primers as described above are also provided.

These and other aspects of the present invention will become apparent upon reference to the following detailed description and attached drawings. All  
15 references disclosed herein are hereby incorporated by reference in their entirety as if each was incorporated individually.

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS AND SEQUENCE IDENTIFIERS

Figure 1 illustrates the ability of T cells to kill fibroblasts expressing the representative prostate-specific polypeptide P502S, as compared to control fibroblasts.  
20 The percentage lysis is shown as a series of effector:target ratios, as indicated.

Figures 2A and 2B illustrate the ability of T cells to recognize cells expressing the representative prostate-specific polypeptide P502S. In each case, the number of  $\gamma$ -interferon spots is shown for different numbers of responders. In Figure 2A, data is presented for fibroblasts pulsed with the P28-12 peptide, as compared to  
25 fibroblasts pulsed with a control E75 peptide. In Figure 2B, data is presented for fibroblasts expressing P502S, as compared to fibroblasts expressing HER-2/neu.

Figure 3 represents a peptide competition binding assay showing that the P1S#10 peptide, derived from P501S, binds HLA-A2. Peptide P1S#10 inhibits HLA-A2 restricted presentation of flum58 peptide to CTL clone D150M58 in TNF release

bioassay. D150M58 CTL is specific for the HLA-A2 binding influenza matrix peptide fluM58.

Figure 4 illustrates the ability of T cell lines generated from P1S#10 immunized mice to specifically lyse P1S#10-pulsed Jurkat A2Kb targets and P501S-transduced Jurkat A2Kb targets, as compared to EGFP-transduced Jurkat A2Kb. The percent lysis is shown as a series of effector to target ratios, as indicated.

Figure 5 illustrates the ability of a T cell clone to recognize and specifically lyse Jurkat A2Kb cells expressing the representative prostate-specific polypeptide P501S, thereby demonstrating that the P1S#10 peptide may be a naturally processed epitope of the P501S polypeptide.

Figures 6A and 6B are graphs illustrating the specificity of a CD8<sup>+</sup> cell line (3A-1) for a representative prostate-specific antigen (P501S). Figure 6A shows the results of a <sup>51</sup>Cr release assay. The percent specific lysis is shown as a series of effector:target ratios, as indicated. Figure 6B shows the production of interferon-gamma by 3A-1 cells stimulated with autologous B-LCL transduced with P501S, at varying effector:target ratios as indicated.

Figure 7 is a Western blot showing the expression of P501S in baculovirus.

Figure 8 illustrates the results of epitope mapping studies on P501S.

Figure 9 is a schematic representation of the P501S protein showing the location of transmembrane domains and predicted intracellular and extracellular domains.

Figure 10 is a genomic map showing the location of the prostate genes P775P, P704P, B305D, P712P and P774P within the Cat Eye Syndrome region of chromosome 22q11.2.

Figure 11 shows the results of an ELISA assay to determine the specificity of rabbit polyclonal antisera raised against P501S.

SEQ ID NO: 1 is the determined cDNA sequence for F1-13

SEQ ID NO: 2 is the determined 3' cDNA sequence for F1-12

SEQ ID NO: 3 is the determined 5' cDNA sequence for F1-12

- SEQ ID NO: 4 is the determined 3' cDNA sequence for F1-16  
SEQ ID NO: 5 is the determined 3' cDNA sequence for H1-1  
SEQ ID NO: 6 is the determined 3' cDNA sequence for H1-9  
SEQ ID NO: 7 is the determined 3' cDNA sequence for H1-4  
5 SEQ ID NO: 8 is the determined 3' cDNA sequence for J1-17  
SEQ ID NO: 9 is the determined 5' cDNA sequence for J1-17  
SEQ ID NO: 10 is the determined 3' cDNA sequence for L1-12  
SEQ ID NO: 11 is the determined 5' cDNA sequence for L1-12  
SEQ ID NO: 12 is the determined 3' cDNA sequence for N1-1862  
10 SEQ ID NO: 13 is the determined 5' cDNA sequence for N1-1862  
SEQ ID NO: 14 is the determined 3' cDNA sequence for J1-13  
SEQ ID NO: 15 is the determined 5' cDNA sequence for J1-13  
SEQ ID NO: 16 is the determined 3' cDNA sequence for J1-19  
SEQ ID NO: 17 is the determined 5' cDNA sequence for J1-19  
15 SEQ ID NO: 18 is the determined 3' cDNA sequence for J1-25  
SEQ ID NO: 19 is the determined 5' cDNA sequence for J1-25  
SEQ ID NO: 20 is the determined 5' cDNA sequence for J1-24  
SEQ ID NO: 21 is the determined 3' cDNA sequence for J1-24  
SEQ ID NO: 22 is the determined 5' cDNA sequence for K1-58  
20 SEQ ID NO: 23 is the determined 3' cDNA sequence for K1-58  
SEQ ID NO: 24 is the determined 5' cDNA sequence for K1-63  
SEQ ID NO: 25 is the determined 3' cDNA sequence for K1-63  
SEQ ID NO: 26 is the determined 5' cDNA sequence for L1-4  
SEQ ID NO: 27 is the determined 3' cDNA sequence for L1-4  
25 SEQ ID NO: 28 is the determined 5' cDNA sequence for L1-14  
SEQ ID NO: 29 is the determined 3' cDNA sequence for L1-14  
SEQ ID NO: 30 is the determined 3' cDNA sequence for J1-12  
SEQ ID NO: 31 is the determined 3' cDNA sequence for J1-16  
SEQ ID NO: 32 is the determined 3' cDNA sequence for J1-21  
30 SEQ ID NO: 33 is the determined 3' cDNA sequence for K1-48

SEQ ID NO: 34 is the determined 3' cDNA sequence for K1-55  
SEQ ID NO: 35 is the determined 3' cDNA sequence for L1-2  
SEQ ID NO: 36 is the determined 3' cDNA sequence for L1-6  
SEQ ID NO: 37 is the determined 3' cDNA sequence for N1-1858  
5 SEQ ID NO: 38 is the determined 3' cDNA sequence for N1-1860  
SEQ ID NO: 39 is the determined 3' cDNA sequence for N1-1861  
SEQ ID NO: 40 is the determined 3' cDNA sequence for N1-1864  
SEQ ID NO: 41 is the determined cDNA sequence for P5  
SEQ ID NO: 42 is the determined cDNA sequence for P8  
10 SEQ ID NO: 43 is the determined cDNA sequence for P9  
SEQ ID NO: 44 is the determined cDNA sequence for P18  
SEQ ID NO: 45 is the determined cDNA sequence for P20  
SEQ ID NO: 46 is the determined cDNA sequence for P29  
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15 SEQ ID NO: 48 is the determined cDNA sequence for P34  
SEQ ID NO: 49 is the determined cDNA sequence for P36  
SEQ ID NO: 50 is the determined cDNA sequence for P38  
SEQ ID NO: 51 is the determined cDNA sequence for P39  
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20 SEQ ID NO: 53 is the determined cDNA sequence for P47  
SEQ ID NO: 54 is the determined cDNA sequence for P49  
SEQ ID NO: 55 is the determined cDNA sequence for P50  
SEQ ID NO: 56 is the determined cDNA sequence for P53  
SEQ ID NO: 57 is the determined cDNA sequence for P55  
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SEQ ID NO: 59 is the determined cDNA sequence for P64  
SEQ ID NO: 60 is the determined cDNA sequence for P65  
SEQ ID NO: 61 is the determined cDNA sequence for P73  
SEQ ID NO: 62 is the determined cDNA sequence for P75  
30 SEQ ID NO: 63 is the determined cDNA sequence for P76

SEQ ID NO: 64 is the determined cDNA sequence for P79

SEQ ID NO: 65 is the determined cDNA sequence for P84

SEQ ID NO: 66 is the determined cDNA sequence for P68

SEQ ID NO: 67 is the determined cDNA sequence for P80 (also referred

5 to as P704P)

SEQ ID NO: 68 is the determined cDNA sequence for P82

SEQ ID NO: 69 is the determined cDNA sequence for U1-3064

SEQ ID NO: 70 is the determined cDNA sequence for U1-3065

SEQ ID NO: 71 is the determined cDNA sequence for V1-3692

10 SEQ ID NO: 72 is the determined cDNA sequence for 1A-3905

SEQ ID NO: 73 is the determined cDNA sequence for V1-3686

SEQ ID NO: 74 is the determined cDNA sequence for R1-2330

SEQ ID NO: 75 is the determined cDNA sequence for 1B-3976

SEQ ID NO: 76 is the determined cDNA sequence for V1-3679

15 SEQ ID NO: 77 is the determined cDNA sequence for 1G-4736

SEQ ID NO: 78 is the determined cDNA sequence for 1G-4738

SEQ ID NO: 79 is the determined cDNA sequence for 1G-4741

SEQ ID NO: 80 is the determined cDNA sequence for 1G-4744

SEQ ID NO: 81 is the determined cDNA sequence for 1G-4734

20 SEQ ID NO: 82 is the determined cDNA sequence for 1H-4774

SEQ ID NO: 83 is the determined cDNA sequence for 1H-4781

SEQ ID NO: 84 is the determined cDNA sequence for 1H-4785

SEQ ID NO: 85 is the determined cDNA sequence for 1H-4787

SEQ ID NO: 86 is the determined cDNA sequence for 1H-4796

25 SEQ ID NO: 87 is the determined cDNA sequence for 1I-4807

SEQ ID NO: 88 is the determined cDNA sequence for 1I-4810

SEQ ID NO: 89 is the determined cDNA sequence for 1I-4811

SEQ ID NO: 90 is the determined cDNA sequence for 1J-4876

SEQ ID NO: 91 is the determined cDNA sequence for 1K-4884

30 SEQ ID NO: 92 is the determined cDNA sequence for 1K-4896

- SEQ ID NO: 93 is the determined cDNA sequence for 1G-4761  
SEQ ID NO: 94 is the determined cDNA sequence for 1G-4762  
SEQ ID NO: 95 is the determined cDNA sequence for 1H-4766  
SEQ ID NO: 96 is the determined cDNA sequence for 1H-4770  
5 SEQ ID NO: 97 is the determined cDNA sequence for 1H-4771  
SEQ ID NO: 98 is the determined cDNA sequence for 1H-4772  
SEQ ID NO: 99 is the determined cDNA sequence for 1D-4297  
SEQ ID NO: 100 is the determined cDNA sequence for 1D-4309  
SEQ ID NO: 101 is the determined cDNA sequence for 1D.1-4278  
10 SEQ ID NO: 102 is the determined cDNA sequence for 1D-4288  
SEQ ID NO: 103 is the determined cDNA sequence for 1D-4283  
SEQ ID NO: 104 is the determined cDNA sequence for 1D-4304  
SEQ ID NO: 105 is the determined cDNA sequence for 1D-4296  
SEQ ID NO: 106 is the determined cDNA sequence for 1D-4280  
15 SEQ ID NO: 107 is the determined full length cDNA sequence for F1-12  
(also referred to as P504S)  
SEQ ID NO: 108 is the predicted amino acid sequence for F1-12  
SEQ ID NO: 109 is the determined full length cDNA sequence for J1-17  
SEQ ID NO: 110 is the determined full length cDNA sequence for L1-12  
20 (also referred to as P501S)  
SEQ ID NO: 111 is the determined full length cDNA sequence for N1-  
1862 (also referred to as P503S)  
SEQ ID NO: 112 is the predicted amino acid sequence for J1-17  
SEQ ID NO: 113 is the predicted amino acid sequence for L1-12 (also  
25 referred to as P501S)  
SEQ ID NO: 114 is the predicted amino acid sequence for N1-1862 (also  
referred to as P503S)  
SEQ ID NO: 115 is the determined cDNA sequence for P89  
SEQ ID NO: 116 is the determined cDNA sequence for P90  
30 SEQ ID NO: 117 is the determined cDNA sequence for P92

SEQ ID NO: 118 is the determined cDNA sequence for P95  
SEQ ID NO: 119 is the determined cDNA sequence for P98  
SEQ ID NO: 120 is the determined cDNA sequence for P102  
SEQ ID NO: 121 is the determined cDNA sequence for P110  
5 SEQ ID NO: 122 is the determined cDNA sequence for P111  
SEQ ID NO: 123 is the determined cDNA sequence for P114  
SEQ ID NO: 124 is the determined cDNA sequence for P115  
SEQ ID NO: 125 is the determined cDNA sequence for P116  
SEQ ID NO: 126 is the determined cDNA sequence for P124  
10 SEQ ID NO: 127 is the determined cDNA sequence for P126  
SEQ ID NO: 128 is the determined cDNA sequence for P130  
SEQ ID NO: 129 is the determined cDNA sequence for P133  
SEQ ID NO: 130 is the determined cDNA sequence for P138  
SEQ ID NO: 131 is the determined cDNA sequence for P143  
15 SEQ ID NO: 132 is the determined cDNA sequence for P151  
SEQ ID NO: 133 is the determined cDNA sequence for P156  
SEQ ID NO: 134 is the determined cDNA sequence for P157  
SEQ ID NO: 135 is the determined cDNA sequence for P166  
SEQ ID NO: 136 is the determined cDNA sequence for P176  
20 SEQ ID NO: 137 is the determined cDNA sequence for P178  
SEQ ID NO: 138 is the determined cDNA sequence for P179  
SEQ ID NO: 139 is the determined cDNA sequence for P185  
SEQ ID NO: 140 is the determined cDNA sequence for P192  
SEQ ID NO: 141 is the determined cDNA sequence for P201  
25 SEQ ID NO: 142 is the determined cDNA sequence for P204  
SEQ ID NO: 143 is the determined cDNA sequence for P208  
SEQ ID NO: 144 is the determined cDNA sequence for P211  
SEQ ID NO: 145 is the determined cDNA sequence for P213  
SEQ ID NO: 146 is the determined cDNA sequence for P219  
30 SEQ ID NO: 147 is the determined cDNA sequence for P237



SEQ ID NO: 148 is the determined cDNA sequence for P239  
SEQ ID NO: 149 is the determined cDNA sequence for P248  
SEQ ID NO: 150 is the determined cDNA sequence for P251  
SEQ ID NO: 151 is the determined cDNA sequence for P255  
5 SEQ ID NO: 152 is the determined cDNA sequence for P256  
SEQ ID NO: 153 is the determined cDNA sequence for P259  
SEQ ID NO: 154 is the determined cDNA sequence for P260  
SEQ ID NO: 155 is the determined cDNA sequence for P263  
SEQ ID NO: 156 is the determined cDNA sequence for P264  
10 SEQ ID NO: 157 is the determined cDNA sequence for P266  
SEQ ID NO: 158 is the determined cDNA sequence for P270  
SEQ ID NO: 159 is the determined cDNA sequence for P272  
SEQ ID NO: 160 is the determined cDNA sequence for P278  
SEQ ID NO: 161 is the determined cDNA sequence for P105  
15 SEQ ID NO: 162 is the determined cDNA sequence for P107  
SEQ ID NO: 163 is the determined cDNA sequence for P137  
SEQ ID NO: 164 is the determined cDNA sequence for P194  
SEQ ID NO: 165 is the determined cDNA sequence for P195  
SEQ ID NO: 166 is the determined cDNA sequence for P196  
20 SEQ ID NO: 167 is the determined cDNA sequence for P220  
SEQ ID NO: 168 is the determined cDNA sequence for P234  
SEQ ID NO: 169 is the determined cDNA sequence for P235  
SEQ ID NO: 170 is the determined cDNA sequence for P243  
SEQ ID NO: 171 is the determined cDNA sequence for P703P-DE1  
25 SEQ ID NO: 172 is the predicted amino acid sequence for P703P-DE1  
SEQ ID NO: 173 is the determined cDNA sequence for P703P-DE2  
SEQ ID NO: 174 is the determined cDNA sequence for P703P-DE6  
SEQ ID NO: 175 is the determined cDNA sequence for P703P-DE13  
SEQ ID NO: 176 is the predicted amino acid sequence for P703P-DE13  
30 SEQ ID NO: 177 is the determined cDNA sequence for P703P-DE14

SEQ ID NO: 178 is the predicted amino acid sequence for P703P-DE14

SEQ ID NO: 179 is the determined extended cDNA sequence for 1G-

4736

SEQ ID NO: 180 is the determined extended cDNA sequence for 1G-

5 4738

SEQ ID NO: 181 is the determined extended cDNA sequence for 1G-

4741

SEQ ID NO: 182 is the determined extended cDNA sequence for 1G-

4744

10

SEQ ID NO: 183 is the determined extended cDNA sequence for 1H-

4774

SEQ ID NO: 184 is the determined extended cDNA sequence for 1H-

4781

SEQ ID NO: 185 is the determined extended cDNA sequence for 1H-

15 4785

SEQ ID NO: 186 is the determined extended cDNA sequence for 1H-

4787

SEQ ID NO: 187 is the determined extended cDNA sequence for 1H-

4796

20

SEQ ID NO: 188 is the determined extended cDNA sequence for 1I-

4807

SEQ ID NO: 189 is the determined 3' cDNA sequence for 1I-4810

SEQ ID NO: 190 is the determined 3' cDNA sequence for 1I-4811

SEQ ID NO: 191 is the determined extended cDNA sequence for 1I-

25 4876

SEQ ID NO: 192 is the determined extended cDNA sequence for 1K-

4884

SEQ ID NO: 193 is the determined extended cDNA sequence for 1K-

4896

- 4761 SEQ ID NO: 194 is the determined extended cDNA sequence for 1G-
- 4762 SEQ ID NO: 195 is the determined extended cDNA sequence for 1G-
- 5 4766 SEQ ID NO: 196 is the determined extended cDNA sequence for 1H-
- SEQ ID NO: 197 is the determined 3' cDNA sequence for 1H-4770
- SEQ ID NO: 198 is the determined 3' cDNA sequence for 1H-4771
- 10 4772 SEQ ID NO: 199 is the determined extended cDNA sequence for 1H-
- 4309 SEQ ID NO: 200 is the determined extended cDNA sequence for 1D-
- 4278 SEQ ID NO: 201 is the determined extended cDNA sequence for 1D.1-
- 15 4288 SEQ ID NO: 202 is the determined extended cDNA sequence for 1D-
- 4283 SEQ ID NO: 203 is the determined extended cDNA sequence for 1D-
- 20 4304 SEQ ID NO: 204 is the determined extended cDNA sequence for 1D-
- 4296 SEQ ID NO: 205 is the determined extended cDNA sequence for 1D-
- 4280 SEQ ID NO: 206 is the determined extended cDNA sequence for 1D-
- 25 SEQ ID NO: 207 is the determined cDNA sequence for 10-d8fwd
- SEQ ID NO: 208 is the determined cDNA sequence for 10-H10con
- SEQ ID NO: 209 is the determined cDNA sequence for 11-C8rev
- SEQ ID NO: 210 is the determined cDNA sequence for 7.g6fwd
- 30 SEQ ID NO: 211 is the determined cDNA sequence for 7.g6rev
- SEQ ID NO: 212 is the determined cDNA sequence for 8-b5fwd

SEQ ID NO: 213 is the determined cDNA sequence for 8-b5rev  
SEQ ID NO: 214 is the determined cDNA sequence for 8-b6fwd  
SEQ ID NO: 215 is the determined cDNA sequence for 8-b6 rev  
SEQ ID NO: 216 is the determined cDNA sequence for 8-d4fwd  
5 SEQ ID NO: 217 is the determined cDNA sequence for 8-d9rev  
SEQ ID NO: 218 is the determined cDNA sequence for 8-g3fwd  
SEQ ID NO: 219 is the determined cDNA sequence for 8-g3rev  
SEQ ID NO: 220 is the determined cDNA sequence for 8-h11rev  
SEQ ID NO: 221 is the determined cDNA sequence for g-f12fwd  
10 SEQ ID NO: 222 is the determined cDNA sequence for g-f3rev  
SEQ ID NO: 223 is the determined cDNA sequence for P509S  
SEQ ID NO: 224 is the determined cDNA sequence for P510S  
SEQ ID NO: 225 is the determined cDNA sequence for P703DE5  
SEQ ID NO: 226 is the determined cDNA sequence for 9-A11  
15 SEQ ID NO: 227 is the determined cDNA sequence for 8-C6  
SEQ ID NO: 228 is the determined cDNA sequence for 8-H7  
SEQ ID NO: 229 is the determined cDNA sequence for JPTPN15  
SEQ ID NO: 230 is the determined cDNA sequence for JPTPN14  
SEQ ID NO: 231 is the determined cDNA sequence for JPTPN23  
20 SEQ ID NO: 232 is the determined cDNA sequence for JPTPN24  
SEQ ID NO: 233 is the determined cDNA sequence for JPTPN25  
SEQ ID NO: 234 is the determined cDNA sequence for JPTPN30  
SEQ ID NO: 235 is the determined cDNA sequence for JPTPN34  
SEQ ID NO: 236 is the determined cDNA sequence for PTPN35  
25 SEQ ID NO: 237 is the determined cDNA sequence for JPTPN36  
SEQ ID NO: 238 is the determined cDNA sequence for JPTPN38  
SEQ ID NO: 239 is the determined cDNA sequence for JPTPN39  
SEQ ID NO: 240 is the determined cDNA sequence for JPTPN40  
SEQ ID NO: 241 is the determined cDNA sequence for JPTPN41  
30 SEQ ID NO: 242 is the determined cDNA sequence for JPTPN42

SEQ ID NO: 243 is the determined cDNA sequence for JPTPN45  
SEQ ID NO: 244 is the determined cDNA sequence for JPTPN46  
SEQ ID NO: 245 is the determined cDNA sequence for JPTPN51  
SEQ ID NO: 246 is the determined cDNA sequence for JPTPN56  
5 SEQ ID NO: 247 is the determined cDNA sequence for PTPN64  
SEQ ID NO: 248 is the determined cDNA sequence for JPTPN65  
SEQ ID NO: 249 is the determined cDNA sequence for JPTPN67  
SEQ ID NO: 250 is the determined cDNA sequence for JPTPN76  
SEQ ID NO: 251 is the determined cDNA sequence for JPTPN84  
10 SEQ ID NO: 252 is the determined cDNA sequence for JPTPN85  
SEQ ID NO: 253 is the determined cDNA sequence for JPTPN86  
SEQ ID NO: 254 is the determined cDNA sequence for JPTPN87  
SEQ ID NO: 255 is the determined cDNA sequence for JPTPN88  
SEQ ID NO: 256 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP1F1  
15 SEQ ID NO: 257 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP1F2  
SEQ ID NO: 258 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP1C2  
SEQ ID NO: 259 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP1B1  
SEQ ID NO: 260 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP1B2  
SEQ ID NO: 261 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP1D3  
20 SEQ ID NO: 262 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP1A4  
SEQ ID NO: 263 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP1F5  
SEQ ID NO: 264 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP1E6  
SEQ ID NO: 265 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP1D6  
SEQ ID NO: 266 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP1B5  
25 SEQ ID NO: 267 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP1A6  
SEQ ID NO: 268 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP1E8  
SEQ ID NO: 269 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP1D7  
SEQ ID NO: 270 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP1D9  
SEQ ID NO: 271 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP1C10  
30 SEQ ID NO: 272 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP1A9

SEQ ID NO: 273 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP1F12  
SEQ ID NO: 274 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP1E12  
SEQ ID NO: 275 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP1D11  
SEQ ID NO: 276 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP1C11  
5 SEQ ID NO: 277 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP1C12  
SEQ ID NO: 278 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP1B12  
SEQ ID NO: 279 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP1A12  
SEQ ID NO: 280 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP8G2  
SEQ ID NO: 281 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP8H1  
10 SEQ ID NO: 282 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP8H2  
SEQ ID NO: 283 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP8A3  
SEQ ID NO: 284 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP8A4  
SEQ ID NO: 285 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP8C3  
SEQ ID NO: 286 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP8G4  
15 SEQ ID NO: 287 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP8B6  
SEQ ID NO: 288 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP8D6  
SEQ ID NO: 289 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP8F5  
SEQ ID NO: 290 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP8A8  
SEQ ID NO: 291 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP8C7  
20 SEQ ID NO: 292 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP8D7  
SEQ ID NO: 293 is the determined cDNA sequence for P8D8  
SEQ ID NO: 294 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP8E7  
SEQ ID NO: 295 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP8F8  
SEQ ID NO: 296 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP8G8  
25 SEQ ID NO: 297 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP8B10  
SEQ ID NO: 298 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP8C10  
SEQ ID NO: 299 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP8E9  
SEQ ID NO: 300 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP8E10  
SEQ ID NO: 301 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP8F9  
30 SEQ ID NO: 302 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP8H9

- SEQ ID NO: 303 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP8C12  
SEQ ID NO: 304 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP8E11  
SEQ ID NO: 305 is the determined cDNA sequence for JP8E12  
SEQ ID NO: 306 is the amino acid sequence for the peptide PS2#12  
5 SEQ ID NO: 307 is the determined cDNA sequence for P711P  
SEQ ID NO: 308 is the determined cDNA sequence for P712P  
SEQ ID NO: 309 is the determined cDNA sequence for CLONE23  
SEQ ID NO: 310 is the determined cDNA sequence for P774P  
SEQ ID NO: 311 is the determined cDNA sequence for P775P  
10 SEQ ID NO: 312 is the determined cDNA sequence for P715P  
SEQ ID NO: 313 is the determined cDNA sequence for P710P  
SEQ ID NO: 314 is the determined cDNA sequence for P767P  
SEQ ID NO: 315 is the determined cDNA sequence for P768P  
SEQ ID NO: 316-325 are the determined cDNA sequences of previously  
15 isolated genes  
SEQ ID NO: 326 is the determined cDNA sequence for P703PDE5  
SEQ ID NO: 327 is the predicted amino acid sequence for P703PDE5  
SEQ ID NO: 328 is the determined cDNA sequence for P703P6.26  
SEQ ID NO: 329 is the predicted amino acid sequence for P703P6.26  
20 SEQ ID NO: 330 is the determined cDNA sequence for P703PX-23  
SEQ ID NO: 331 is the predicted amino acid sequence for P703PX-23  
SEQ ID NO: 332 is the determined full length cDNA sequence for  
P509S  
SEQ ID NO: 333 is the determined extended cDNA sequence for P707P  
25 (also referred to as 11-C9)  
SEQ ID NO: 334 is the determined cDNA sequence for P714P  
SEQ ID NO: 335 is the determined cDNA sequence for P705P (also  
referred to as 9-F3)  
SEQ ID NO: 336 is the predicted amino acid sequence for P705P  
30 SEQ ID NO: 337 is the amino acid sequence of the peptide P1S#10

SEQ ID NO: 338 is the amino acid sequence of the peptide p5

SEQ ID NO: 339 is the predicted amino acid sequence of P509S

SEQ ID NO: 340 is the determined cDNA sequence for P778P

SEQ ID NO: 341 is the determined cDNA sequence for P786P

5 SEQ ID NO: 342 is the determined cDNA sequence for P789P

SEQ ID NO: 343 is the determined cDNA sequence for a clone showing  
homology to Homo sapiens MM46 mRNA

SEQ ID NO: 344 is the determined cDNA sequence for a clone showing  
homology to Homo sapiens TNF-alpha stimulated ABC protein (ABC50) mRNA

10 SEQ ID NO: 345 is the determined cDNA sequence for a clone showing  
homology to Homo sapiens mRNA for E-cadherin

SEQ ID NO: 346 is the determined cDNA sequence for a clone showing  
homology to Human nuclear-encoded mitochondrial serine hydroxymethyltransferase  
(SHMT)

15 SEQ ID NO: 347 is the determined cDNA sequence for a clone showing  
homology to Homo sapiens natural resistance-associated macrophage protein2  
(NRAMP2)

SEQ ID NO: 348 is the determined cDNA sequence for a clone showing  
homology to Homo sapiens phosphoglucosyltransferase-related protein (PGMRP)

20 SEQ ID NO: 349 is the determined cDNA sequence for a clone showing  
homology to Human mRNA for proteasome subunit p40

SEQ ID NO: 350 is the determined cDNA sequence for P777P

SEQ ID NO: 351 is the determined cDNA sequence for P779P

SEQ ID NO: 352 is the determined cDNA sequence for P790P

25 SEQ ID NO: 353 is the determined cDNA sequence for P784P

SEQ ID NO: 354 is the determined cDNA sequence for P776P

SEQ ID NO: 355 is the determined cDNA sequence for P780P

SEQ ID NO: 356 is the determined cDNA sequence for P544S

SEQ ID NO: 357 is the determined cDNA sequence for P745S

30 SEQ ID NO: 358 is the determined cDNA sequence for P782P



- SEQ ID NO: 359 is the determined cDNA sequence for P783P  
SEQ ID NO: 360 is the determined cDNA sequence for unknown 17984  
SEQ ID NO: 361 is the determined cDNA sequence for P787P  
SEQ ID NO: 362 is the determined cDNA sequence for P788P  
5 SEQ ID NO: 363 is the determined cDNA sequence for unknown 17994  
SEQ ID NO: 364 is the determined cDNA sequence for P781P  
SEQ ID NO: 365 is the determined cDNA sequence for P785P  
SEQ ID NO: 366-375 are the determined cDNA sequences for splice  
variants of B305D.
- 10 SEQ ID NO: 376 is the predicted amino acid sequence encoded by the  
sequence of SEQ ID NO: 366.  
SEQ ID NO: 377 is the predicted amino acid sequence encoded by the  
sequence of SEQ ID NO: 372.  
SEQ ID NO: 378 is the predicted amino acid sequence encoded by the  
15 sequence of SEQ ID NO: 373.  
SEQ ID NO: 379 is the predicted amino acid sequence encoded by the  
sequence of SEQ ID NO: 374.  
SEQ ID NO: 380 is the predicted amino acid sequence encoded by the  
sequence of SEQ ID NO: 375.
- 20 SEQ ID NO: 381 is the determined cDNA sequence for B716P.  
SEQ ID NO: 382 is the determined full-length cDNA sequence for  
P711P.  
SEQ ID NO: 383 is the predicted amino acid sequence for P711P.  
SEQ ID NO: 384 is the cDNA sequence for P1000C.  
25 SEQ ID NO: 385 is the cDNA sequence for CGI-82.  
SEQ ID NO: 386 is the cDNA sequence for 23320.  
SEQ ID NO: 387 is the cDNA sequence for CGI-69.  
SEQ ID NO: 388 is the cDNA sequence for L-iditol-2-dehydrogenase.  
SEQ ID NO: 389 is the cDNA sequence for 23379.  
30 SEQ ID NO: 390 is the cDNA sequence for 23381.

SEQ ID NO:391 is the cDNA sequence for KIAA0122.

SEQ ID NO:392 is the cDNA sequence for 23399.

SEQ ID NO:393 is the cDNA sequence for a previously identified gene.

SEQ ID NO:394 is the cDNA sequence for HCLBP.

5 SEQ ID NO:395 is the cDNA sequence for transglutaminase.

SEQ ID NO:396 is the cDNA sequence for a previously identified gene.

SEQ ID NO:397 is the cDNA sequence for PAP.

SEQ ID NO:398 is the cDNA sequence for Ets transcription factor

PDEF.

10 SEQ ID NO:399 is the cDNA sequence for hTGR.

SEQ ID NO:400 is the cDNA sequence for KIAA0295.

SEQ ID NO:401 is the cDNA sequence for 22545.

SEQ ID NO:402 is the cDNA sequence for 22547.

SEQ ID NO:403 is the cDNA sequence for 22548.

15 SEQ ID NO:404 is the cDNA sequence for 22550.

SEQ ID NO:405 is the cDNA sequence for 22551.

SEQ ID NO:406 is the cDNA sequence for 22552.

SEQ ID NO:407 is the cDNA sequence for 22553 (also known as

P1020C).

20 SEQ ID NO:408 is the cDNA sequence for 22558.

SEQ ID NO:409 is the cDNA sequence for 22562.

SEQ ID NO:410 is the cDNA sequence for 22565.

SEQ ID NO:411 is the cDNA sequence for 22567.

SEQ ID NO:412 is the cDNA sequence for 22568.

25 SEQ ID NO:413 is the cDNA sequence for 22570.

SEQ ID NO:414 is the cDNA sequence for 22571.

SEQ ID NO:415 is the cDNA sequence for 22572.

SEQ ID NO:416 is the cDNA sequence for 22573.

SEQ ID NO:417 is the cDNA sequence for 22573.

30 SEQ ID NO:418 is the cDNA sequence for 22575.

SEQ ID NO:419 is the cDNA sequence for 22580.  
SEQ ID NO:420 is the cDNA sequence for 22581.  
SEQ ID NO:421 is the cDNA sequence for 22582.  
SEQ ID NO:422 is the cDNA sequence for 22583.  
5 SEQ ID NO:423 is the cDNA sequence for 22584.  
SEQ ID NO:424 is the cDNA sequence for 22585.  
SEQ ID NO:425 is the cDNA sequence for 22586.  
SEQ ID NO:426 is the cDNA sequence for 22587.  
SEQ ID NO:427 is the cDNA sequence for 22588.  
10 SEQ ID NO:428 is the cDNA sequence for 22589.  
SEQ ID NO:429 is the cDNA sequence for 22590.  
SEQ ID NO:430 is the cDNA sequence for 22591.  
SEQ ID NO:431 is the cDNA sequence for 22592.  
SEQ ID NO:432 is the cDNA sequence for 22593.  
15 SEQ ID NO:433 is the cDNA sequence for 22594.  
SEQ ID NO:434 is the cDNA sequence for 22595.  
SEQ ID NO:435 is the cDNA sequence for 22596.  
SEQ ID NO:436 is the cDNA sequence for 22847.  
SEQ ID NO:437 is the cDNA sequence for 22848.  
20 SEQ ID NO:438 is the cDNA sequence for 22849.  
SEQ ID NO:439 is the cDNA sequence for 22851.  
SEQ ID NO:440 is the cDNA sequence for 22852.  
SEQ ID NO:441 is the cDNA sequence for 22853.  
SEQ ID NO:442 is the cDNA sequence for 22854.  
25 SEQ ID NO:443 is the cDNA sequence for 22855.  
SEQ ID NO:444 is the cDNA sequence for 22856.  
SEQ ID NO:445 is the cDNA sequence for 22857.  
SEQ ID NO:446 is the cDNA sequence for 23601.  
SEQ ID NO:447 is the cDNA sequence for 23602.  
30 SEQ ID NO:448 is the cDNA sequence for 23605.

- SEQ ID NO:449 is the cDNA sequence for 23606.  
SEQ ID NO:450 is the cDNA sequence for 23612.  
SEQ ID NO:451 is the cDNA sequence for 23614.  
SEQ ID NO:452 is the cDNA sequence for 23618.  
5 SEQ ID NO:453 is the cDNA sequence for 23622.  
SEQ ID NO:454 is the cDNA sequence for folate hydrolase.  
SEQ ID NO:455 is the cDNA sequence for LIM protein.  
SEQ ID NO:456 is the cDNA sequence for a known gene.  
SEQ ID NO:457 is the cDNA sequence for a known gene.  
10 SEQ ID NO:458 is the cDNA sequence for a previously identified gene.  
SEQ ID NO:459 is the cDNA sequence for 23045.  
SEQ ID NO:460 is the cDNA sequence for 23032.  
SEQ ID NO:461 is the cDNA sequence for clone 23054.  
SEQ ID NO:462-467 are cDNA sequences for known genes.  
15 SEQ ID NO:468-471 are cDNA sequences for P710P.  
SEQ ID NO:472 is a cDNA sequence for P1001C.  
SEQ ID NO: 473 is the determined cDNA sequence for a first splice  
variant of P775P (referred to as 27505).  
SEQ ID NO: 474 is the determined cDNA sequence for a second splice  
20 variant of P775P (referred to as 19947).  
SEQ ID NO: 475 is the determined cDNA sequence for a third splice  
variant of P775P (referred to as 19941).  
SEQ ID NO: 476 is the determined cDNA sequence for a fourth splice  
variant of P775P (referred to as 19937).  
25 SEQ ID NO: 477 is a first predicted amino acid sequence encoded by the  
sequence of SEQ ID NO: 474.  
SEQ ID NO: 478 is a second predicted amino acid sequence encoded by  
the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 474.  
SEQ ID NO: 479 is the predicted amino acid sequence encoded by the  
30 sequence of SEQ ID NO: 475.

SEQ ID NO: 480 is a first predicted amino acid sequence encoded by the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 473.

SEQ ID NO: 481 is a second predicted amino acid sequence encoded by the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 473.

5       SEQ ID NO: 482 is a third predicted amino acid sequence encoded by the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 473.

SEQ ID NO: 483 is a fourth predicted amino acid sequence encoded by the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 473.

10       SEQ ID NO: 484 is the first 30 amino acids of the *M. tuberculosis* antigen Ra12.

SEQ ID NO: 485 is the PCR primer AW025.

SEQ ID NO: 486 is the PCR primer AW003.

SEQ ID NO: 487 is the PCR primer AW027.

SEQ ID NO: 488 is the PCR primer AW026.

15       SEQ ID NO: 489-501 are peptides employed in epitope mapping studies.

SEQ ID NO: 502 is the determined cDNA sequence of the complementarity determining region for the anti-P503S monoclonal antibody 20D4.

SEQ ID NO: 503 is the determined cDNA sequence of the complementarity determining region for the anti-P503S monoclonal antibody JA1.

20       SEQ ID NO: 504 & 505 are peptides employed in epitope mapping studies.

SEQ ID NO: 506 is the determined cDNA sequence of the complementarity determining region for the anti-P703P monoclonal antibody 8H2.

25       SEQ ID NO: 507 is the determined cDNA sequence of the complementarity determining region for the anti-P703P monoclonal antibody 7H8.

SEQ ID NO: 508 is the determined cDNA sequence of the complementarity determining region for the anti-P703P monoclonal antibody 2D4.

SEQ ID NO: 509-522 are peptides employed in epitope mapping studies.

30       SEQ ID NO: 523 is a mature form of P703P used to raise antibodies against P703P.

- SEQ ID NO: 524 is the putative full-length cDNA sequence of P703P.  
SEQ ID NO: 525 is the predicted amino acid sequence encoded by SEQ ID NO: 524.
- 5 SEQ ID NO: 526 is the full-length cDNA sequence for P790P.  
SEQ ID NO: 527 is the predicted amino acid sequence for P790P.  
SEQ ID NO: 528 & 529 are PCR primers.  
SEQ ID NO: 530 is the cDNA sequence of a splice variant of SEQ ID NO: 366.
- 10 SEQ ID NO: 531 is the cDNA sequence of the open reading frame of SEQ ID NO: 530.  
SEQ ID NO: 532 is the predicted amino acid encoded by the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 531.  
SEQ ID NO: 533 is the DNA sequence of a putative ORF of P775P.  
SEQ ID NO: 534 is the predicted amino acid sequence encoded by SEQ ID NO: 533.
- 15 SEQ ID NO: 535 is a first full-length cDNA sequence for P510S.  
SEQ ID NO: 536 is a second full-length cDNA sequence for P510S.  
SEQ ID NO: 537 is the predicted amino acid sequence encoded by SEQ ID NO: 535.
- 20 SEQ ID NO: 538 is the predicted amino acid sequence encoded by SEQ ID NO: 536.  
SEQ ID NO: 539 is the peptide P501S-370.  
SEQ ID NO: 540 is the peptide P501S-376.  
SEQ ID NO: 541-551 are epitopes of P501S.
- 25 SEQ ID NO: 552 is an extended cDNA sequence for P712P.  
SEQ ID NO: 553-568 are the amino acid sequences encoded by predicted open reading frames within SEQ ID NO: 552.  
SEQ ID NO: 569 is an extended cDNA sequence for P776P.  
SEQ ID NO: 570 is the determined cDNA sequence for a splice variant of P776P referred to as contig 6.
- 30

SEQ ID NO: 571 is the determined cDNA sequence for a splice variant of P776P referred to as contig 7.

SEQ ID NO: 572 is the determined cDNA sequence for a splice variant of P776P referred to as contig 14.

5           SEQ ID NO: 573 is the amino acid sequence encoded by a first predicted ORF of SEQ ID NO: 570.

SEQ ID NO: 574 is the amino acid sequence encoded by a second predicted ORF of SEQ ID NO: 570.

10           SEQ ID NO: 575 is the amino acid sequence encoded by a predicted ORF of SEQ ID NO: 571.

SEQ ID NO: 576-586 are amino acid sequences encoded by predicted ORFs of SEQ ID NO: 569.

SEQ ID NO: 587 is a DNA consensus sequence of the sequences of P767P and P777P.

15           SEQ ID NO: 588-590 are amino acid sequences encoded by predicted ORFs of SEQ ID NO: 587.

SEQ ID NO: 591 is an extended cDNA sequence for P1020C.

SEQ ID NO: 592 is the predicted amino acid sequence encoded by the sequence of SEQ ID NO: P1020C.

20           SEQ ID NO: 593 is a splice variant of P775P referred to as 50748.

SEQ ID NO: 594 is a splice variant of P775P referred to as 50717.

SEQ ID NO: 595 is a splice variant of P775P referred to as 45985.

SEQ ID NO: 596 is a splice variant of P775P referred to as 38769.

SEQ ID NO: 597 is a splice variant of P775P referred to as 37922.

25           SEQ ID NO: 598 is a splice variant of P510S referred to as 49274.

SEQ ID NO: 599 is a splice variant of P510S referred to as 39487.

SEQ ID NO: 600 is a splice variant of P504S referred to as 5167.16.

SEQ ID NO: 601 is a splice variant of P504S referred to as 5167.1.

SEQ ID NO: 602 is a splice variant of P504S referred to as 5163.46.

30           SEQ ID NO: 603 is a splice variant of P504S referred to as 5163.42.

SEQ ID NO: 604 is a splice variant of P504S referred to as 5163.34.

SEQ ID NO: 605 is a splice variant of P504S referred to as 5163.17.

SEQ ID NO: 606 is a splice variant of P501S referred to as 10640.

SEQ ID NO: 607-615 are the sequences of PCR primers.

5       SEQ ID NO: 616 is the determined cDNA sequence of a fusion of P703P  
and PSA.

SEQ ID NO: 617 is the amino acid sequence of the fusion of P703P and  
PSA.

SEQ ID NO: 618 is the cDNA sequence of the gene DD3.

10       SEQ ID NO: 619 is an extended cDNA sequence for P714P.

SEQ ID NO: 620-622 are the cDNA sequences for splice variants of  
P704P.

SEQ ID NO: 623 is the cDNA sequence of a splice variant of P553S  
referred to as P553S-14.

15       SEQ ID NO: 624 is the cDNA sequence of a splice variant of P553S  
referred to as P553S-12.

SEQ ID NO: 625 is the cDNA sequence of a splice variant of P553S  
referred to as P553S-10.

20       SEQ ID NO: 626 is the cDNA sequence of a splice variant of P553S  
referred to as P553S-6.

SEQ ID NO: 627 is the amino acid sequence encoded by SEQ ID NO:  
626.

SEQ ID NO: 628 is a first amino acid sequence encoded by SEQ ID NO:  
623.

25       SEQ ID NO: 629 is a second amino acid sequence encoded by SEQ ID  
NO: 623.

SEQ ID NO: 630 is a first full-length cDNA sequence for prostate-  
specific transglutaminase gene (also referred to herein as P558S).

30       SEQ ID NO: 631 is a second full-length cDNA sequence for prostate-  
specific transglutaminase gene.



SEQ ID NO: 632 is the amino acid sequence encoded by the sequence of  
SEQ ID NO: 630.

SEQ ID NO: 633 is the amino acid sequence encoded by the sequence of  
SEQ ID NO: 631.

5           SEQ ID NO: 634 is the full-length cDNA sequence for P788P.

SEQ ID NO: 635 is the amino acid sequence encoded by SEQ ID NO:  
634.

SEQ ID NO: 636 is the determined cDNA sequence for a polymorphic  
variant of P788P.

10           SEQ ID NO: 637 is the amino acid sequence encoded by SEQ ID NO:  
636.

SEQ ID NO: 638 is the amino acid sequence of peptide 4 from P703P.

SEQ ID NO: 639 is the cDNA sequence that encodes peptide 4 from  
P703P.

15           SEQ ID NO: 640-655 are cDNA sequences encoding epitopes of P703P.

SEQ ID NO: 656-671 are the amino acid sequences of epitopes of  
P703P.

SEQ ID NO: 672 and 673 are PCR primers.

20           SEQ ID NO: 674 is the cDNA sequence encoding an N-terminal portion  
of P788P expressed in *E. coli*.

SEQ ID NO: 675 is the amino acid sequence of the N-terminal portion of  
P788P expressed in *E. coli*.

SEQ ID NO: 676 is the amino acid sequence of the *M. tuberculosis*  
antigen Ra12.

25           SEQ ID NO: 677 and 678 are PCR primers.

SEQ ID NO: 679 is the cDNA sequence for the Ra12-P510S-C  
construct.

SEQ ID NO: 680 is the cDNA sequence for the P510S-C construct.

SEQ ID NO: 681 is the cDNA sequence for the P510S-E3 construct.

- construct.
- SEQ ID NO: 682 is the amino acid sequence for the Ra12-P510S-C construct.
- SEQ ID NO: 683 is the amino acid sequence for the P510S-C construct.
- SEQ ID NO: 684 is the amino acid sequence for the P510S-E3 construct.
- 5 SEQ ID NO: 685-690 are PCR primers.
- SEQ ID NO: 691 is the cDNA sequence of the construct Ra12-P775P-ORF3.
- SEQ ID NO: 692 is the amino acid sequence of the construct Ra12-P775P-ORF3.
- 10 SEQ ID NO: 693 and 694 are PCR primers.
- SEQ ID NO: 695 is the determined amino acid sequence for a P703P His tag fusion protein.
- SEQ ID NO: 696 is the determined cDNA sequence for a P703P His tag fusion protein.
- 15 SEQ ID NO: 697 and 698 are PCR primers.
- SEQ ID NO: 699 is the determined amino acid sequence for a P705P His tag fusion protein.
- SEQ ID NO: 700 is the determined cDNA sequence for a P705P His tag fusion protein.
- 20 SEQ ID NO: 701 and 702 are PCR primers.
- SEQ ID NO: 703 is the determined amino acid sequence for a P711P His tag fusion protein.
- SEQ ID NO: 704 is the determined cDNA sequence for a P711P His tag fusion protein.
- 25 SEQ ID NO: 705 is the amino acid sequence of the *M. tuberculosis* antigen Ra12.
- SEQ ID NO: 706 and 707 are PCR primers.
- SEQ ID NO: 708 is the determined cDNA sequence for the construct Ra12-P501S-E2.

SEQ ID NO: 709 is the determined amino acid sequence for the construct Ra12-P501S-E2.

SEQ ID NO: 710 is the amino acid sequence for an epitope of P501S.

SEQ ID NO: 711 is the DNA sequence encoding SEQ ID NO: 710.

5 SEQ ID NO: 712 is the amino acid sequence for an epitope of P501S.

SEQ ID NO: 713 is the DNA sequence encoding SEQ ID NO: 712.

SEQ ID NO: 714 is a peptide employed in epitope mapping studies.

SEQ ID NO: 715 is the amino acid sequence for an epitope of P501S.

SEQ ID NO: 716 is the DNA sequence encoding SEQ ID NO: 715.

10 SEQ ID NO: 717-719 are the amino acid sequences for CD4 epitopes of P501S.

SEQ ID NO: 720-722 are the DNA sequences encoding the sequences of SEQ ID NO: 717-719.

15 SEQ ID NO: 723-734 are the amino acid sequences for putative CTL epitopes of P703P.

SEQ ID NO: 735 is the full-length cDNA sequence for P789P.

SEQ ID NO: 736 is the amino acid sequence encoded by SEQ ID NO: 735.

20 SEQ ID NO: 737 is the determined full-length cDNA sequence for the splice variant of P776P referred to as contig 6.

SEQ ID NO: 738-739 are determined full-length cDNA sequences for the splice variant of P776P referred to as contig 7.

SEQ ID NO: 740-744 are amino acid sequences encoded by SEQ ID NO: 737.

25 SEQ ID NO: 745-750 are amino acid sequences encoded by the splice variant of P776P referred to as contig 7.

SEQ ID NO: 751 is the full-length cDNA sequence for human transmembrane protease serine 2.

30 SEQ ID NO: 752 is the amino acid sequence encoded by SEQ ID NO: 751.

SEQ ID NO: 753 is the cDNA sequence encoding the first 209 amino acids of human transmembrane protease serine 2.

SEQ ID NO: 754 is the first 209 amino acids of human transmembrane protease serine 2.

5           SEQ ID NO: 755 is the amino acid sequence of peptide 296-322 of P501S.

SEQ ID NO: 756-759 are PCR primers.

SEQ ID NO: 760 is the determined cDNA sequence of the Vb chain of a T cell receptor for the P501S-specific T cell clone 4E5.

10           SEQ ID NO: 761 is the determined cDNA sequence of the Va chain of a T cell receptor for the P501S-specific T cell clone 4E5.

SEQ ID NO: 762 is the amino acid sequence encoded by SEQ ID NO 760.

15           SEQ ID NO: 763 is the amino acid sequence encoded by SEQ ID NO 761.

SEQ ID NO: 764 is the full-length open reading frame for P768P including stop codon.

SEQ ID NO: 765 is the full-length open reading frame for P768P without stop codon.

20           SEQ ID NO: 766 is the amino acid sequence encoded by SEQ ID NO: 765.

SEQ ID NO: 767-772 are the amino acid sequences for predicted domains of P768P.

SEQ ID NO: 773 is the full-length cDNA sequence of P835P.

25           SEQ ID NO: 774 is the cDNA sequence of the previously identified clone FLJ13581.

SEQ ID NO: 775 is the cDNA sequence of the open reading frame for P835P with stop codon.

30           SEQ ID NO: 776 is the cDNA sequence of the open reading frame for P835P without stop codon.

SEQ ID NO: 777 is the full-length amino acid sequence for P835P.

SEQ ID NO: 778-785 are the amino acid sequences of extracellular and intracellular domains of P835P.

SEQ ID NO: 786 is the full-length cDNA sequence for P1000C.

5        SEQ ID NO: 787 is the cDNA sequence of the open reading frame for P1000C, including stop codon.

SEQ ID NO: 788 is the cDNA sequence of the open reading frame for P1000C, without stop codon.

SEQ ID NO: 789 is the full-length amino acid sequence for P1000C.

10        SEQ ID NO: 790 is amino acids 1-100 of SEQ ID NO: 789.

SEQ ID NO: 791 is amino acids 100-492 of SEQ ID NO: 789.

SEQ ID NO: 792 is the amino acid sequence of an  $\alpha$  prepro-P501S recombinant protein.

## 15    DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The present invention is directed generally to compositions and their use in the therapy and diagnosis of cancer, particularly prostate cancer. As described further below, illustrative compositions of the present invention include, but are not restricted to, polypeptides, particularly immunogenic polypeptides, polynucleotides encoding such  
20    polypeptides, antibodies and other binding agents, antigen presenting cells (APCs) and immune system cells (*e.g.*, T cells).

The practice of the present invention will employ, unless indicated specifically to the contrary, conventional methods of virology, immunology, microbiology, molecular biology and recombinant DNA techniques within the skill of  
25    the art, many of which are described below for the purpose of illustration. Such techniques are explained fully in the literature. See, *e.g.*, Sambrook, et al. *Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual* (2nd Edition, 1989); Maniatis et al. *Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual* (1982); DNA Cloning: A Practical Approach, vol. I & II (D. Glover, ed.); Oligonucleotide Synthesis (N. Gait, ed., 1984); Nucleic Acid

Hybridization (B. Hames & S. Higgins, eds., 1985); Transcription and Translation (B. Hames & S. Higgins, eds., 1984); Animal Cell Culture (R. Freshney, ed., 1986); Perbal, A Practical Guide to Molecular Cloning (1984).

All publications, patents and patent applications cited herein, whether  
5 supra or infra, are hereby incorporated by reference in their entirety.

As used in this specification and the appended claims, the singular forms "a," "an" and "the" include plural references unless the content clearly dictates otherwise.

#### Polypeptide Compositions

10 As used herein, the term "polypeptide" is used in its conventional meaning, *i.e.*, as a sequence of amino acids. The polypeptides are not limited to a specific length of the product; thus, peptides, oligopeptides, and proteins are included within the definition of polypeptide, and such terms may be used interchangeably herein unless specifically indicated otherwise. This term also does not refer to or exclude post-  
15 expression modifications of the polypeptide, for example, glycosylations, acetylations, phosphorylations and the like, as well as other modifications known in the art, both naturally occurring and non-naturally occurring. A polypeptide may be an entire protein, or a subsequence thereof. Particular polypeptides of interest in the context of this invention are amino acid subsequences comprising epitopes, *i.e.*, antigenic  
20 determinants substantially responsible for the immunogenic properties of a polypeptide and being capable of evoking an immune response.

Particularly illustrative polypeptides of the present invention comprise those encoded by a polynucleotide sequence set forth in any one of SEQ ID NOs: 1-111, 115-171, 173-175, 177, 179-305, 307-315, 326, 328, 330, 332-335, 340-375, 381, 382  
25 and 384-476, 524, 526, 530, 531, 533, 535, 536, 552, 569-572, 587, 591, 593-606, 618-626, 630, 631, 634, 636, 639-655, 674, 680, 681, 711, 713, 716, 720-722, 735, 737-739, 751, 753, 764, 765, 773-776 and 786-788, or a sequence that hybridizes under moderately stringent conditions, or, alternatively, under highly stringent conditions, to a polynucleotide sequence set forth in any one of SEQ ID NOs: 1-111, 115-171, 173-175,

177, 179-305, 307-315, 326, 328, 330, 332-335, 340-375, 381, 382 and 384-476, 524, 526, 530, 531, 533, 535, 536, 552, 569-572, 587, 591, 593-606, 618-626, 630, 631, 634, 636, 639-655, 674, 680, 681, 711, 713, 716, 720-722, 735, 737-739, 751, 753, 764, 765, 773-776 and 786-788. In specific embodiments, the polypeptides of the invention  
5 comprise amino acid sequences as set forth in any one of SEQ ID NO: 112-114, 172, 176, 178, 327, 329, 331, 336, 339, 376-380, 383, 477-483, 496, 504, 505, 519, 520, 522, 525, 527, 532, 534, 537-551, 553-568, 573-586, 588-590, 592, 627-629, 632, 633, 635, 637, 638, 656-671, 675, 683, 684, 710, 712, 714, 715, 717-719, 723-734, 736, 740-750, 752, 754, 755, 766-772, 777-785 and 789-791.

10 The polypeptides of the present invention are sometimes herein referred to as prostate-specific proteins or prostate-specific polypeptides, as an indication that their identification has been based at least in part upon their increased levels of expression in prostate tissue samples. Thus, a "prostate-specific polypeptide" or "prostate-specific protein," refers generally to a polypeptide sequence of the present  
15 invention, or a polynucleotide sequence encoding such a polypeptide, that is expressed in a substantial proportion of prostate tissue samples, for example preferably greater than about 20%, more preferably greater than about 30%, and most preferably greater than about 50% or more of prostate tissue samples tested, at a level that is at least two fold, and preferably at least five fold, greater than the level of expression in other  
20 normal tissues, as determined using a representative assay provided herein. A prostate-specific polypeptide sequence of the invention, based upon its increased level of expression in tumor cells, has particular utility both as a diagnostic marker as well as a therapeutic target, as further described below.

In certain preferred embodiments, the polypeptides of the invention are  
25 immunogenic, i.e., they react detectably within an immunoassay (such as an ELISA or T-cell stimulation assay) with antisera and/or T-cells from a patient with prostate cancer. Screening for immunogenic activity can be performed using techniques well known to the skilled artisan. For example, such screens can be performed using methods such as those described in Harlow and Lane, *Antibodies: A Laboratory*  
30 *Manual*, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, 1988. In one illustrative example, a

polypeptide may be immobilized on a solid support and contacted with patient sera to allow binding of antibodies within the sera to the immobilized polypeptide. Unbound sera may then be removed and bound antibodies detected using, for example,  $^{125}$ I-labeled Protein A.

- 5 As would be recognized by the skilled artisan, immunogenic portions of the polypeptides disclosed herein are also encompassed by the present invention. An "immunogenic portion," as used herein, is a fragment of an immunogenic polypeptide of the invention that itself is immunologically reactive (*i.e.*, specifically binds) with the B-cells and/or T-cell surface antigen receptors that recognize the polypeptide.
- 10 Immunogenic portions may generally be identified using well known techniques, such as those summarized in Paul, *Fundamental Immunology*, 3rd ed., 243-247 (Raven Press, 1993) and references cited therein. Such techniques include screening polypeptides for the ability to react with antigen-specific antibodies, antisera and/or T-cell lines or clones. As used herein, antisera and antibodies are "antigen-specific" if they
- 15 specifically bind to an antigen (*i.e.*, they react with the protein in an ELISA or other immunoassay, and do not react detectably with unrelated proteins). Such antisera and antibodies may be prepared as described herein, and using well-known techniques.

- In one preferred embodiment, an immunogenic portion of a polypeptide of the present invention is a portion that reacts with antisera and/or T-cells at a level that
- 20 is not substantially less than the reactivity of the full-length polypeptide (*e.g.*, in an ELISA and/or T-cell reactivity assay). Preferably, the level of immunogenic activity of the immunogenic portion is at least about 50%, preferably at least about 70% and most preferably greater than about 90% of the immunogenicity for the full-length polypeptide. In some instances, preferred immunogenic portions will be identified that
- 25 have a level of immunogenic activity greater than that of the corresponding full-length polypeptide, *e.g.*, having greater than about 100% or 150% or more immunogenic activity.

- In certain other embodiments, illustrative immunogenic portions may include peptides in which an N-terminal leader sequence and/or transmembrane domain
- 30 has been deleted. Other illustrative immunogenic portions will contain a small N-



and/or C-terminal deletion (e.g., 1-30 amino acids, preferably 5-15 amino acids), relative to the mature protein.

In another embodiment, a polypeptide composition of the invention may also comprise one or more polypeptides that are immunologically reactive with T cells  
5 and/or antibodies generated against a polypeptide of the invention, particularly a polypeptide having an amino acid sequence disclosed herein, or to an immunogenic fragment or variant thereof.

In another embodiment of the invention, polypeptides are provided that comprise one or more polypeptides that are capable of eliciting T cells and/or antibodies  
10 that are immunologically reactive with one or more polypeptides described herein, or one or more polypeptides encoded by contiguous nucleic acid sequences contained in the polynucleotide sequences disclosed herein, or immunogenic fragments or variants thereof, or to one or more nucleic acid sequences which hybridize to one or more of these sequences under conditions of moderate to high stringency.

15 The present invention, in another aspect, provides polypeptide fragments comprising at least about 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50, or 100 contiguous amino acids, or more, including all intermediate lengths, of a polypeptide composition set forth herein, such as those set forth in SEQ ID NO: 112-114, 172, 176, 178, 327, 329, 331, 336, 339, 376-380, 383, 477-483, 496, 504, 505, 519, 520, 522, 525, 527, 532, 534, 537-551, 553-568,  
20 573-586, 588-590, 592, 627-629, 632, 633, 635, 637, 638, 656-671, 675, 683, 684, 710, 712, 714, 715, 717-719, 723-734, 736, 740-750, 752, 754, 755, 766-772, 777-785 and 789-791, or those encoded by a polynucleotide sequence set forth in a sequence of SEQ ID NO: 1-111, 115-171, 173-175, 177, 179-305, 307-315, 326, 328, 330, 332-335, 340-375, 381, 382 and 384-476, 524, 526, 530, 531, 533, 535, 536, 552, 569-572, 587, 591,  
25 593-606, 618-626, 630, 631, 634, 636, 639-655, 674, 680, 681, 711, 713, 716, 720-722, 735, 737-739, 751, 753, 764, 765, 773-776 and 786-788.

In another aspect, the present invention provides variants of the polypeptide compositions described herein. Polypeptide variants generally encompassed by the present invention will typically exhibit at least about 70%, 75%,  
30 80%, 85%, 90%, 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, or 99% or more identity

(determined as described below), along its length, to a polypeptide sequence set forth herein.

In one preferred embodiment, the polypeptide fragments and variants provided by the present invention are immunologically reactive with an antibody and/or  
5 T-cell that reacts with a full-length polypeptide specifically set forth herein.

In another preferred embodiment, the polypeptide fragments and variants provided by the present invention exhibit a level of immunogenic activity of at least about 50%, preferably at least about 70%, and most preferably at least about 90% or more of that exhibited by a full-length polypeptide sequence specifically set forth  
10 herein.

A polypeptide "variant," as the term is used herein, is a polypeptide that typically differs from a polypeptide specifically disclosed herein in one or more substitutions, deletions, additions and/or insertions. Such variants may be naturally occurring or may be synthetically generated, for example, by modifying one or more of  
15 the above polypeptide sequences of the invention and evaluating their immunogenic activity as described herein using any of a number of techniques well known in the art.

For example, certain illustrative variants of the polypeptides of the invention include those in which one or more portions, such as an N-terminal leader sequence or transmembrane domain, have been removed. Other illustrative variants  
20 include variants in which a small portion (e.g., 1-30 amino acids, preferably 5-15 amino acids) has been removed from the N- and/or C-terminal of the mature protein.

In many instances, a variant will contain conservative substitutions. A "conservative substitution" is one in which an amino acid is substituted for another amino acid that has similar properties, such that one skilled in the art of peptide  
25 chemistry would expect the secondary structure and hydropathic nature of the polypeptide to be substantially unchanged. As described above, modifications may be made in the structure of the polynucleotides and polypeptides of the present invention and still obtain a functional molecule that encodes a variant or derivative polypeptide with desirable characteristics, e.g., with immunogenic characteristics. When it is  
30 desired to alter the amino acid sequence of a polypeptide to create an equivalent, or

even an improved, immunogenic variant or portion of a polypeptide of the invention, one skilled in the art will typically change one or more of the codons of the encoding DNA sequence according to Table 1.

For example, certain amino acids may be substituted for other amino acids in a protein structure without appreciable loss of interactive binding capacity with structures such as, for example, antigen-binding regions of antibodies or binding sites on substrate molecules. Since it is the interactive capacity and nature of a protein that defines that protein's biological functional activity, certain amino acid sequence substitutions can be made in a protein sequence, and, of course, its underlying DNA coding sequence, and nevertheless obtain a protein with like properties. It is thus contemplated that various changes may be made in the peptide sequences of the disclosed compositions, or corresponding DNA sequences which encode said peptides without appreciable loss of their biological utility or activity.

TABLE I

| Amino Acids   |     |   |     | Codons |     |     |     |     |
|---------------|-----|---|-----|--------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Alanine       | Ala | A | GCA | GCC    | GCG | GCU |     |     |
| Cysteine      | Cys | C | UGC | UGU    |     |     |     |     |
| Aspartic acid | Asp | D | GAC | GAU    |     |     |     |     |
| Glutamic acid | Glu | E | GAA | GAG    |     |     |     |     |
| Phenylalanine | Phe | F | UUC | UUU    |     |     |     |     |
| Glycine       | Gly | G | GGA | GGC    | GGG | GGU |     |     |
| Histidine     | His | H | CAC | CAU    |     |     |     |     |
| Isoleucine    | Ile | I | AUA | AUC    | AUU |     |     |     |
| Lysine        | Lys | K | AAA | AAG    |     |     |     |     |
| Leucine       | Leu | L | UUA | UUG    | CUA | CUC | CUG | CUU |
| Methionine    | Met | M | AUG |        |     |     |     |     |
| Asparagine    | Asn | N | AAC | AAU    |     |     |     |     |
| Proline       | Pro | P | CCA | CCC    | CCG | CCU |     |     |
| Glutamine     | Gln | Q | CAA | CAG    |     |     |     |     |
| Arginine      | Arg | R | AGA | AGG    | CGA | CGC | CGG | CGU |
| Serine        | Ser | S | AGC | AGU    | UCA | UCC | UCG | UCU |
| Threonine     | Thr | T | ACA | ACC    | ACG | ACU |     |     |
| Valine        | Val | V | GUA | GUC    | GUG | GUU |     |     |
| Tryptophan    | Trp | W | UGG |        |     |     |     |     |
| Tyrosine      | Tyr | Y | UAC | UAU    |     |     |     |     |

- In making such changes, the hydrophatic index of amino acids may be considered. The importance of the hydrophatic amino acid index in conferring interactive biologic function on a protein is generally understood in the art (Kyte and Doolittle, 1982, incorporated herein by reference). It is accepted that the relative hydrophatic character of the amino acid contributes to the secondary structure of the resultant protein, which in turn defines the interaction of the protein with other molecules, for example, enzymes, substrates, receptors, DNA, antibodies, antigens, and the like. Each amino acid has been assigned a hydrophatic index on the basis of its

hydrophobicity and charge characteristics (Kyte and Doolittle, 1982). These values are: isoleucine (+4.5); valine (+4.2); leucine (+3.8); phenylalanine (+2.8); cysteine/cystine (+2.5); methionine (+1.9); alanine (+1.8); glycine (-0.4); threonine (-0.7); serine (-0.8); tryptophan (-0.9); tyrosine (-1.3); proline (-1.6); histidine (-3.2); glutamate (-3.5); glutamine (-3.5); aspartate (-3.5); asparagine (-3.5); lysine (-3.9); and arginine (-4.5).

It is known in the art that certain amino acids may be substituted by other amino acids having a similar hydropathic index or score and still result in a protein with similar biological activity, *i.e.* still obtain a biological functionally equivalent protein. In making such changes, the substitution of amino acids whose hydropathic indices are within  $\pm 2$  is preferred, those within  $\pm 1$  are particularly preferred, and those within  $\pm 0.5$  are even more particularly preferred. It is also understood in the art that the substitution of like amino acids can be made effectively on the basis of hydrophilicity. U. S. Patent 4,554,101 (specifically incorporated herein by reference in its entirety), states that the greatest local average hydrophilicity of a protein, as governed by the hydrophilicity of its adjacent amino acids, correlates with a biological property of the protein.

As detailed in U. S. Patent 4,554,101, the following hydrophilicity values have been assigned to amino acid residues: arginine (+3.0); lysine (+3.0); aspartate (+3.0  $\pm$  1); glutamate (+3.0  $\pm$  1); serine (+0.3); asparagine (+0.2); glutamine (+0.2); glycine (0); threonine (-0.4); proline (-0.5  $\pm$  1); alanine (-0.5); histidine (-0.5); cysteine (-1.0); methionine (-1.3); valine (-1.5); leucine (-1.8); isoleucine (-1.8); tyrosine (-2.3); phenylalanine (-2.5); tryptophan (-3.4). It is understood that an amino acid can be substituted for another having a similar hydrophilicity value and still obtain a biologically equivalent, and in particular, an immunologically equivalent protein. In such changes, the substitution of amino acids whose hydrophilicity values are within  $\pm 2$  is preferred, those within  $\pm 1$  are particularly preferred, and those within  $\pm 0.5$  are even more particularly preferred.

As outlined above, amino acid substitutions are generally therefore based on the relative similarity of the amino acid side-chain substituents, for example, their hydrophobicity, hydrophilicity, charge, size, and the like. Exemplary substitutions that take various of the foregoing characteristics into consideration are well known to those

of skill in the art and include: arginine and lysine; glutamate and aspartate; serine and threonine; glutamine and asparagine; and valine, leucine and isoleucine.

In addition, any polynucleotide may be further modified to increase stability *in vivo*. Possible modifications include, but are not limited to, the addition of flanking sequences at the 5' and/or 3' ends; the use of phosphorothioate or 2' O-methyl rather than phosphodiesterase linkages in the backbone; and/or the inclusion of nontraditional bases such as inosine, queosine and wybutosine, as well as acetyl-methyl-, thio- and other modified forms of adenine, cytidine, guanine, thymine and uridine.

Amino acid substitutions may further be made on the basis of similarity in polarity, charge, solubility, hydrophobicity, hydrophilicity and/or the amphipathic nature of the residues. For example, negatively charged amino acids include aspartic acid and glutamic acid; positively charged amino acids include lysine and arginine; and amino acids with uncharged polar head groups having similar hydrophilicity values include leucine, isoleucine and valine; glycine and alanine; asparagine and glutamine; and serine, threonine, phenylalanine and tyrosine. Other groups of amino acids that may represent conservative changes include: (1) ala, pro, gly, glu, asp, gln, asn, ser, thr; (2) cys, ser, tyr, thr; (3) val, ile, leu, met, ala, phe; (4) lys, arg, his; and (5) phe, tyr, trp, his. A variant may also, or alternatively, contain nonconservative changes. In a preferred embodiment, variant polypeptides differ from a native sequence by substitution, deletion or addition of five amino acids or fewer. Variants may also (or alternatively) be modified by, for example, the deletion or addition of amino acids that have minimal influence on the immunogenicity, secondary structure and hydrophobic nature of the polypeptide.

As noted above, polypeptides may comprise a signal (or leader) sequence at the N-terminal end of the protein, which co-translationally or post-translationally directs transfer of the protein. The polypeptide may also be conjugated to a linker or other sequence for ease of synthesis, purification or identification of the polypeptide (e.g., poly-His), or to enhance binding of the polypeptide to a solid support. For example, a polypeptide may be conjugated to an immunoglobulin Fc region.

When comparing polypeptide sequences, two sequences are said to be "identical" if the sequence of amino acids in the two sequences is the same when aligned for maximum correspondence, as described below. Comparisons between two sequences are typically performed by comparing the sequences over a comparison window to identify and compare local regions of sequence similarity. A "comparison window" as used herein, refers to a segment of at least about 20 contiguous positions, usually 30 to about 75, 40 to about 50, in which a sequence may be compared to a reference sequence of the same number of contiguous positions after the two sequences are optimally aligned.

- Optimal alignment of sequences for comparison may be conducted using the Megalign program in the Lasergene suite of bioinformatics software (DNASTAR, Inc., Madison, WI), using default parameters. This program embodies several alignment schemes described in the following references: Dayhoff, M.O. (1978) A model of evolutionary change in proteins - Matrices for detecting distant relationships. In Dayhoff, M.O. (ed.) *Atlas of Protein Sequence and Structure*, National Biomedical Research Foundation, Washington DC Vol. 5, Suppl. 3, pp. 345-358; Hein J. (1990) Unified Approach to Alignment and Phylogenies pp. 626-645 *Methods in Enzymology* vol. 183, Academic Press, Inc., San Diego, CA; Higgins, D.G. and Sharp, P.M. (1989) *CABIOS* 5:151-153; Myers, E.W. and Muller W. (1988) *CABIOS* 4:11-17; Robinson, E.D. (1971) *Comb. Theor* 11:105; Santou, N. Nes, M. (1987) *Mol. Biol. Evol.* 4:406-425; Sneath, P.H.A. and Sokal, R.R. (1973) *Numerical Taxonomy - the Principles and Practice of Numerical Taxonomy*, Freeman Press, San Francisco, CA; Wilbur, W.J. and Lipman, D.J. (1983) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 80:726-730.

- Alternatively, optimal alignment of sequences for comparison may be conducted by the local identity algorithm of Smith and Waterman (1981) *Add. APL Math* 2:482, by the identity alignment algorithm of Needleman and Wunsch (1970) *J. Mol. Biol.* 48:443, by the search for similarity methods of Pearson and Lipman (1988) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 85: 2444, by computerized implementations of these algorithms (GAP, BESTFIT, BLAST, FASTA, and TFASTA in the Wisconsin Genetics

Software Package, Genetics Computer Group (GCG), 575 Science Dr., Madison, WI), or by inspection.

One preferred example of algorithms that are suitable for determining percent sequence identity and sequence similarity are the BLAST and BLAST 2.0 algorithms, which are described in Altschul et al. (1977) *Nucl. Acids Res.* 25:3389-3402 and Altschul et al. (1990) *J. Mol. Biol.* 215:403-410, respectively. BLAST and BLAST 2.0 can be used, for example with the parameters described herein, to determine percent sequence identity for the polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention. Software for performing BLAST analyses is publicly available through the National Center for Biotechnology Information. For amino acid sequences, a scoring matrix can be used to calculate the cumulative score. Extension of the word hits in each direction are halted when: the cumulative alignment score falls off by the quantity X from its maximum achieved value; the cumulative score goes to zero or below, due to the accumulation of one or more negative-scoring residue alignments; or the end of either sequence is reached. The BLAST algorithm parameters W, T and X determine the sensitivity and speed of the alignment.

In one preferred approach, the "percentage of sequence identity" is determined by comparing two optimally aligned sequences over a window of comparison of at least 20 positions, wherein the portion of the polypeptide sequence in the comparison window may comprise additions or deletions (*i.e.*, gaps) of 20 percent or less, usually 5 to 15 percent, or 10 to 12 percent, as compared to the reference sequences (which does not comprise additions or deletions) for optimal alignment of the two sequences. The percentage is calculated by determining the number of positions at which the identical amino acid residue occurs in both sequences to yield the number of matched positions, dividing the number of matched positions by the total number of positions in the reference sequence (*i.e.*, the window size) and multiplying the results by 100 to yield the percentage of sequence identity.

Within other illustrative embodiments, a polypeptide may be a fusion polypeptide that comprises multiple polypeptides as described herein, or that comprises at least one polypeptide as described herein and an unrelated sequence, such as a known



tumor protein. A fusion partner may, for example, assist in providing T helper epitopes (an immunological fusion partner), preferably T helper epitopes recognized by humans, or may assist in expressing the protein (an expression enhancer) at higher yields than the native recombinant protein. Certain preferred fusion partners are both immunological and expression enhancing fusion partners. Other fusion partners may be selected so as to increase the solubility of the polypeptide or to enable the polypeptide to be targeted to desired intracellular compartments. Still further fusion partners include affinity tags, which facilitate purification of the polypeptide.

Fusion polypeptides may generally be prepared using standard techniques, including chemical conjugation. Preferably, a fusion polypeptide is expressed as a recombinant polypeptide, allowing the production of increased levels, relative to a non-fused polypeptide, in an expression system. Briefly, DNA sequences encoding the polypeptide components may be assembled separately, and ligated into an appropriate expression vector. The 3' end of the DNA sequence encoding one polypeptide component is ligated, with or without a peptide linker, to the 5' end of a DNA sequence encoding the second polypeptide component so that the reading frames of the sequences are in phase. This permits translation into a single fusion polypeptide that retains the biological activity of both component polypeptides.

A peptide linker sequence may be employed to separate the first and second polypeptide components by a distance sufficient to ensure that each polypeptide folds into its secondary and tertiary structures. Such a peptide linker sequence is incorporated into the fusion polypeptide using standard techniques well known in the art. Suitable peptide linker sequences may be chosen based on the following factors: (1) their ability to adopt a flexible extended conformation; (2) their inability to adopt a secondary structure that could interact with functional epitopes on the first and second polypeptides; and (3) the lack of hydrophobic or charged residues that might react with the polypeptide functional epitopes. Preferred peptide linker sequences contain Gly, Asn and Ser residues. Other near neutral amino acids, such as Thr and Ala may also be used in the linker sequence. Amino acid sequences which may be usefully employed as linkers include those disclosed in Maratea et al., *Gene* 40:39-46, 1985; Murphy et al.,

*Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 83:8258-8262, 1986; U.S. Patent No. 4,935,233 and U.S. Patent No. 4,751,180. The linker sequence may generally be from 1 to about 50 amino acids in length. Linker sequences are not required when the first and second polypeptides have non-essential N-terminal amino acid regions that can be used to separate the functional domains and prevent steric interference.

The ligated DNA sequences are operably linked to suitable transcriptional or translational regulatory elements. The regulatory elements responsible for expression of DNA are located only 5' to the DNA sequence encoding the first polypeptides. Similarly, stop codons required to end translation and transcription termination signals are only present 3' to the DNA sequence encoding the second polypeptide.

The fusion polypeptide can comprise a polypeptide as described herein together with an unrelated immunogenic protein, such as an immunogenic protein capable of eliciting a recall response. Examples of such proteins include tetanus, tuberculosis and hepatitis proteins (see, for example, Stoute et al. *New Engl. J. Med.*, 336:86-91, 1997).

In one preferred embodiment, the immunological fusion partner is derived from a *Mycobacterium* sp., such as a *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*-derived Ra12 fragment. Ra12 compositions and methods for their use in enhancing the expression and/or immunogenicity of heterologous polynucleotide/polypeptide sequences is described in U.S. Patent Application 60/158,585, the disclosure of which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety. Briefly, Ra12 refers to a polynucleotide region that is a subsequence of a *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* MTB32A nucleic acid. MTB32A is a serine protease of 32 KD molecular weight encoded by a gene in virulent and avirulent strains of *M. tuberculosis*. The nucleotide sequence and amino acid sequence of MTB32A have been described (for example, U.S. Patent Application 60/158,585; see also, Skeiky et al., *Infection and Immun.* (1999) 67:3998-4007, incorporated herein by reference). C-terminal fragments of the MTB32A coding sequence express at high levels and remain as a soluble polypeptides throughout the purification process. Moreover, Ra12 may enhance the immunogenicity of heterologous

immunogenic polypeptides with which it is fused. One preferred Ra12 fusion polypeptide comprises a 14 KD C-terminal fragment corresponding to amino acid residues 192 to 323 of MTB32A. Other preferred Ra12 polynucleotides generally comprise at least about 15 consecutive nucleotides, at least about 30 nucleotides, at least about 60 nucleotides, at least about 100 nucleotides, at least about 200 nucleotides, or at least about 300 nucleotides that encode a portion of a Ra12 polypeptide. Ra12 polynucleotides may comprise a native sequence (*i.e.*, an endogenous sequence that encodes a Ra12 polypeptide or a portion thereof) or may comprise a variant of such a sequence. Ra12 polynucleotide variants may contain one or more substitutions, additions, deletions and/or insertions such that the biological activity of the encoded fusion polypeptide is not substantially diminished, relative to a fusion polypeptide comprising a native Ra12 polypeptide. Variants preferably exhibit at least about 70% identity, more preferably at least about 80% identity and most preferably at least about 90% identity to a polynucleotide sequence that encodes a native Ra12 polypeptide or a portion thereof.

Within other preferred embodiments, an immunological fusion partner is derived from protein D, a surface protein of the gram-negative bacterium *Haemophilus influenza B* (WO 91/18926). Preferably, a protein D derivative comprises approximately the first third of the protein (*e.g.*, the first N-terminal 100-110 amino acids), and a protein D derivative may be lipidated. Within certain preferred embodiments, the first 109 residues of a Lipoprotein D fusion partner is included on the N-terminus to provide the polypeptide with additional exogenous T-cell epitopes and to increase the expression level in *E. coli* (thus functioning as an expression enhancer). The lipid tail ensures optimal presentation of the antigen to antigen presenting cells. Other fusion partners include the non-structural protein from influenzae virus, NS1 (hemagglutinin). Typically, the N-terminal 81 amino acids are used, although different fragments that include T-helper epitopes may be used.

In another embodiment, the immunological fusion partner is the protein known as LYTA, or a portion thereof (preferably a C-terminal portion). LYTA is derived from *Streptococcus pneumoniae*, which synthesizes an N-acetyl-L-alanine

amidase known as amidase LYTA (encoded by the *Lyta* gene; *Gene* 43:265-292, 1986). LYTA is an autolysin that specifically degrades certain bonds in the peptidoglycan backbone. The C-terminal domain of the LYTA protein is responsible for the affinity to the choline or to some choline analogues such as DEAE. This property has been  
5 exploited for the development of *E. coli* C-LYTA expressing plasmids useful for expression of fusion proteins. Purification of hybrid proteins containing the C-LYTA fragment at the amino terminus has been described (see *Biotechnology* 10:795-798, 1992). Within a preferred embodiment, a repeat portion of LYTA may be incorporated into a fusion polypeptide. A repeat portion is found in the C-terminal region starting at  
10 residue 178. A particularly preferred repeat portion incorporates residues 188-305.

Yet another illustrative embodiment involves fusion polypeptides, and the polynucleotides encoding them, wherein the fusion partner comprises a targeting signal capable of directing a polypeptide to the endosomal/lysosomal compartment, as described in U.S. Patent No. 5,633,234. An immunogenic polypeptide of the invention,  
15 when fused with this targeting signal, will associate more efficiently with MHC class II molecules and thereby provide enhanced in vivo stimulation of CD4<sup>+</sup> T-cells specific for the polypeptide.

Polypeptides of the invention are prepared using any of a variety of well known synthetic and/or recombinant techniques, the latter of which are further  
20 described below. Polypeptides, portions and other variants generally less than about 150 amino acids can be generated by synthetic means, using techniques well known to those of ordinary skill in the art. In one illustrative example, such polypeptides are synthesized using any of the commercially available solid-phase techniques, such as the Merrifield solid-phase synthesis method, where amino acids are sequentially added to a  
25 growing amino acid chain. See Merrifield, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 85:2149-2146, 1963. Equipment for automated synthesis of polypeptides is commercially available from suppliers such as Perkin Elmer/Applied BioSystems Division (Foster City, CA), and may be operated according to the manufacturer's instructions.

In general, polypeptide compositions (including fusion polypeptides) of  
30 the invention are isolated. An "isolated" polypeptide is one that is removed from its

original environment. For example, a naturally-occurring protein or polypeptide is isolated if it is separated from some or all of the coexisting materials in the natural system. Preferably, such polypeptides are also purified, e.g., are at least about 90% pure, more preferably at least about 95% pure and most preferably at least about 99%  
5 pure.

### Polynucleotide Compositions

The present invention, in other aspects, provides polynucleotide compositions. The terms "DNA" and "polynucleotide" are used essentially interchangeably herein to refer to a DNA molecule that has been isolated free of total  
10 genomic DNA of a particular species. "Isolated," as used herein, means that a polynucleotide is substantially away from other coding sequences, and that the DNA molecule does not contain large portions of unrelated coding DNA, such as large chromosomal fragments or other functional genes or polypeptide coding regions. Of course, this refers to the DNA molecule as originally isolated, and does not exclude  
15 genes or coding regions later added to the segment by the hand of man.

As will be understood by those skilled in the art, the polynucleotide compositions of this invention can include genomic sequences, extra-genomic and plasmid-encoded sequences and smaller engineered gene segments that express, or may be adapted to express, proteins, polypeptides, peptides and the like. Such segments may  
20 be naturally isolated, or modified synthetically by the hand of man.

As will be also recognized by the skilled artisan, polynucleotides of the invention may be single-stranded (coding or antisense) or double-stranded, and may be DNA (genomic, cDNA or synthetic) or RNA molecules. RNA molecules may include HnRNA molecules, which contain introns and correspond to a DNA molecule in a one-  
25 to-one manner, and mRNA molecules, which do not contain introns. Additional coding or non-coding sequences may, but need not, be present within a polynucleotide of the present invention, and a polynucleotide may, but need not, be linked to other molecules and/or support materials.

Polynucleotides may comprise a native sequence (*i.e.*, an endogenous sequence that encodes a polypeptide/protein of the invention or a portion thereof) or may comprise a sequence that encodes a variant or derivative, preferably an immunogenic variant or derivative, of such a sequence.

5 Therefore, according to another aspect of the present invention, polynucleotide compositions are provided that comprise some or all of a polynucleotide sequence set forth in any one of SEQ ID NOs: 1-111, 115-171, 173-175, 177, 179-305, 307-315, 326, 328, 330, 332-335, 340-375, 381, 382 and 384-476, 524, 526, 530, 531, 533, 535, 536, 552, 569-572, 587, 591, 593-606, 618-626, 630, 631, 634, 636, 639-655, 674, 680, 681, 711, 713, 716, 720-722, 735, 737-739, 751, 753, 764, 765, 773-776 and 786-788, complements of a polynucleotide sequence set forth in any one of SEQ ID NOs: 1-111, 115-171, 173-175, 177, 179-305, 307-315, 326, 328, 330, 332-335, 340-375, 381, 382 and 384-476, 524, 526, 530, 531, 533, 535, 536, 552, 569-572, 587, 591, 593-606, 618-626, 630, 631, 634, 636, 639-655, 674, 680, 681, 711, 713, 716, 720-722, 735, 737-739, 751, 753, 764, 765, 773-776 and 786-788, and degenerate variants of a polynucleotide sequence set forth in any one of SEQ ID NOs: 1-111, 115-171, 173-175, 177, 179-305, 307-315, 326, 328, 330, 332-335, 340-375, 381, 382 and 384-476, 524, 526, 530, 531, 533, 535, 536, 552, 569-572, 587, 591, 593-606, 618-626, 630, 631, 634, 636, 639-655, 674, 680, 681, 711, 713, 716, 720-722, 735, 737-739, 751, 753, 764, 765, 773-776 and 786-788. In certain preferred embodiments, the polynucleotide sequences set forth herein encode immunogenic polypeptides, as described above.

In other related embodiments, the present invention provides polynucleotide variants having substantial identity to the sequences disclosed herein in SEQ ID NOs: 1-111, 115-171, 173-175, 177, 179-305, 307-315, 326, 328, 330, 332-335, 340-375, 381, 382 and 384-476, 524, 526, 530, 531, 533, 535, 536, 552, 569-572, 587, 591, 593-606, 618-626, 630, 631, 634, 636, 639-655, 674, 680, 681, 711, 713, 716, 720-722, 735, 737-739, 751, 753, 764, 765, 773-776 and 786-788, for example those comprising at least 70% sequence identity, preferably at least 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, or 99% or higher, sequence identity compared to a polynucleotide sequence of this invention using the methods described herein, (*e.g.*,

BLAST analysis using standard parameters, as described below). One skilled in this art will recognize that these values can be appropriately adjusted to determine corresponding identity of proteins encoded by two nucleotide sequences by taking into account codon degeneracy, amino acid similarity, reading frame positioning and the  
5 like.

Typically, polynucleotide variants will contain one or more substitutions, additions, deletions and/or insertions, preferably such that the immunogenicity of the polypeptide encoded by the variant polynucleotide is not substantially diminished relative to a polypeptide encoded by a polynucleotide sequence specifically set forth  
10 herein). The term "variants" should also be understood to encompass homologous genes of xenogenic origin.

In additional embodiments, the present invention provides polynucleotide fragments comprising various lengths of contiguous stretches of sequence identical to, or complementary to, one or more of the sequences disclosed  
15 herein. For example, polynucleotides are provided by this invention that comprise at least about 10, 15, 20, 30, 40, 50, 75, 100, 150, 200, 300, 400, 500 or 1000 or more contiguous nucleotides of one or more of the sequences disclosed herein as well as all intermediate lengths there between. It will be readily understood that "intermediate lengths", in this context, means any length between the quoted values, such as 16, 17,  
20 18, 19, *etc.*; 21, 22, 23, *etc.*; 30, 31, 32, *etc.*; 50, 51, 52, 53, *etc.*; 100, 101, 102, 103, *etc.*; 150, 151, 152, 153, *etc.*; including all integers through 200-500; 500-1,000, and the like.

In another embodiment of the invention, polynucleotide compositions are provided that are capable of hybridizing under moderate to high stringency conditions to  
25 a polynucleotide sequence provided herein, or a fragment thereof, or a complementary sequence thereof. Hybridization techniques are well known in the art of molecular biology. For purposes of illustration, suitable moderately stringent conditions for testing the hybridization of a polynucleotide of this invention with other polynucleotides include prewashing in a solution of 5 X SSC, 0.5% SDS, 1.0 mM EDTA (pH 8.0);  
30 hybridizing at 50°C-60°C, 5 X SSC, overnight; followed by washing twice at 65°C for

20 minutes with each of 2X, 0.5X and 0.2X SSC containing 0.1% SDS. One skilled in the art will understand that the stringency of hybridization can be readily manipulated, such as by altering the salt content of the hybridization solution and/or the temperature at which the hybridization is performed. For example, in another embodiment, suitable  
5 highly stringent hybridization conditions include those described above, with the exception that the temperature of hybridization is increased, e.g., to 60-65°C or 65-70°C.

In certain preferred embodiments, the polynucleotides described above, e.g., polynucleotide variants, fragments and hybridizing sequences, encode polypeptides  
10 that are immunologically cross-reactive with a polypeptide sequence specifically set forth herein. In other preferred embodiments, such polynucleotides encode polypeptides that have a level of immunogenic activity of at least about 50%, preferably at least about 70%, and more preferably at least about 90% of that for a polypeptide sequence specifically set forth herein.

15 The polynucleotides of the present invention, or fragments thereof, regardless of the length of the coding sequence itself, may be combined with other DNA sequences, such as promoters, polyadenylation signals, additional restriction enzyme sites, multiple cloning sites, other coding segments, and the like, such that their overall length may vary considerably. It is therefore contemplated that a nucleic acid fragment  
20 of almost any length may be employed, with the total length preferably being limited by the ease of preparation and use in the intended recombinant DNA protocol. For example, illustrative polynucleotide segments with total lengths of about 10,000, about 5000, about 3000, about 2,000, about 1,000, about 500, about 200, about 100, about 50 base pairs in length, and the like, (including all intermediate lengths) are contemplated  
25 to be useful in many implementations of this invention.

When comparing polynucleotide sequences, two sequences are said to be "identical" if the sequence of nucleotides in the two sequences is the same when aligned for maximum correspondence, as described below. Comparisons between two sequences are typically performed by comparing the sequences over a comparison  
30 window to identify and compare local regions of sequence similarity. A "comparison



window" as used herein, refers to a segment of at least about 20 contiguous positions, usually 30 to about 75, preferably 40 to about 50, in which a sequence may be compared to a reference sequence of the same number of contiguous positions after the two sequences are optimally aligned.

- 5 Optimal alignment of sequences for comparison may be conducted using the Megalign program in the Lasergene suite of bioinformatics software (DNASTAR, Inc., Madison, WI), using default parameters. This program embodies several alignment schemes described in the following references: Dayhoff, M.O. (1978) A model of evolutionary change in proteins - Matrices for detecting distant relationships.
- 10 In Dayhoff, M.O. (ed.) Atlas of Protein Sequence and Structure, National Biomedical Research Foundation, Washington DC Vol. 5, Suppl. 3, pp. 345-358; Hein J. (1990) Unified Approach to Alignment and Phylogenies pp. 626-645 *Methods in Enzymology* vol. 183, Academic Press, Inc., San Diego, CA; Higgins, D.G. and Sharp, P.M. (1989) *CABIOS* 5:151-153; Myers, E.W. and Muller W. (1988) *CABIOS* 4:11-17; Robinson, E.D. (1971) *Comb. Theor* 11:105; Santou, N. Nes, M. (1987) *Mol. Biol. Evol.* 4:406-425; Sneath, P.H.A. and Sokal, R.R. (1973) *Numerical Taxonomy - the Principles and Practice of Numerical Taxonomy*, Freeman Press, San Francisco, CA; Wilbur, W.J. and Lipman, D.J. (1983) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 80:726-730.

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- 20 conducted by the local identity algorithm of Smith and Waterman (1981) *Add. APL Math* 2:482, by the identity alignment algorithm of Needleman and Wunsch (1970) *J. Mol. Biol.* 48:443, by the search for similarity methods of Pearson and Lipman (1988) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 85: 2444, by computerized implementations of these algorithms (GAP, BESTFIT, BLAST, FASTA, and TFASTA in the Wisconsin Genetics
- 25 Software Package, Genetics Computer Group (GCG), 575 Science Dr., Madison, WI), or by inspection.

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- 30 and Altschul et al. (1990) *J. Mol. Biol.* 215:403-410, respectively. BLAST and BLAST

2.0 can be used, for example with the parameters described herein, to determine percent sequence identity for the polynucleotides of the invention. Software for performing BLAST analyses is publicly available through the National Center for Biotechnology Information. In one illustrative example, cumulative scores can be calculated using, for nucleotide sequences, the parameters M (reward score for a pair of matching residues; always >0) and N (penalty score for mismatching residues; always <0). Extension of the word hits in each direction are halted when: the cumulative alignment score falls off by the quantity X from its maximum achieved value; the cumulative score goes to zero or below, due to the accumulation of one or more negative-scoring residue alignments; or the end of either sequence is reached. The BLAST algorithm parameters W, T and X determine the sensitivity and speed of the alignment. The BLASTN program (for nucleotide sequences) uses as defaults a wordlength (W) of 11, and expectation (E) of 10, and the BLOSUM62 scoring matrix (see Henikoff and Henikoff (1989) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 89:10915) alignments, (B) of 50, expectation (E) of 10, M=5, N=-4 and a comparison of both strands.

Preferably, the "percentage of sequence identity" is determined by comparing two optimally aligned sequences over a window of comparison of at least 20 positions, wherein the portion of the polynucleotide sequence in the comparison window may comprise additions or deletions (*i.e.*, gaps) of 20 percent or less, usually 5 to 15 percent, or 10 to 12 percent, as compared to the reference sequences (which does not comprise additions or deletions) for optimal alignment of the two sequences. The percentage is calculated by determining the number of positions at which the identical nucleic acid bases occurs in both sequences to yield the number of matched positions, dividing the number of matched positions by the total number of positions in the reference sequence (*i.e.*, the window size) and multiplying the results by 100 to yield the percentage of sequence identity.

It will be appreciated by those of ordinary skill in the art that, as a result of the degeneracy of the genetic code, there are many nucleotide sequences that encode a polypeptide as described herein. Some of these polynucleotides bear minimal homology to the nucleotide sequence of any native gene. Nonetheless, polynucleotides

that vary due to differences in codon usage are specifically contemplated by the present invention. Further, alleles of the genes comprising the polynucleotide sequences provided herein are within the scope of the present invention. Alleles are endogenous genes that are altered as a result of one or more mutations, such as deletions, additions  
5 and/or substitutions of nucleotides. The resulting mRNA and protein may, but need not, have an altered structure or function. Alleles may be identified using standard techniques (such as hybridization, amplification and/or database sequence comparison).

Therefore, in another embodiment of the invention, a mutagenesis approach, such as site-specific mutagenesis, is employed for the preparation of  
10 immunogenic variants and/or derivatives of the polypeptides described herein. By this approach, specific modifications in a polypeptide sequence can be made through mutagenesis of the underlying polynucleotides that encode them. These techniques provides a straightforward approach to prepare and test sequence variants, for example, incorporating one or more of the foregoing considerations, by introducing one or more  
15 nucleotide sequence changes into the polynucleotide.

Site-specific mutagenesis allows the production of mutants through the use of specific oligonucleotide sequences which encode the DNA sequence of the desired mutation, as well as a sufficient number of adjacent nucleotides, to provide a primer sequence of sufficient size and sequence complexity to form a stable duplex on  
20 both sides of the deletion junction being traversed. Mutations may be employed in a selected polynucleotide sequence to improve, alter, decrease, modify, or otherwise change the properties of the polynucleotide itself, and/or alter the properties, activity, composition, stability, or primary sequence of the encoded polypeptide.

In certain embodiments of the present invention, the inventors  
25 contemplate the mutagenesis of the disclosed polynucleotide sequences to alter one or more properties of the encoded polypeptide, such as the immunogenicity of a polypeptide vaccine. The techniques of site-specific mutagenesis are well-known in the art, and are widely used to create variants of both polypeptides and polynucleotides. For example, site-specific mutagenesis is often used to alter a specific portion of a DNA  
30 molecule. In such embodiments, a primer comprising typically about 14 to about 25

nucleotides or so in length is employed, with about 5 to about 10 residues on both sides of the junction of the sequence being altered.

As will be appreciated by those of skill in the art, site-specific mutagenesis techniques have often employed a phage vector that exists in both a single stranded and double stranded form. Typical vectors useful in site-directed mutagenesis include vectors such as the M13 phage. These phage are readily commercially-available and their use is generally well-known to those skilled in the art. Double-stranded plasmids are also routinely employed in site directed mutagenesis that eliminates the step of transferring the gene of interest from a plasmid to a phage.

In general, site-directed mutagenesis in accordance herewith is performed by first obtaining a single-stranded vector or melting apart of two strands of a double-stranded vector that includes within its sequence a DNA sequence that encodes the desired peptide. An oligonucleotide primer bearing the desired mutated sequence is prepared, generally synthetically. This primer is then annealed with the single-stranded vector, and subjected to DNA polymerizing enzymes such as *E. coli* polymerase I Klenow fragment, in order to complete the synthesis of the mutation-bearing strand. Thus, a heteroduplex is formed wherein one strand encodes the original non-mutated sequence and the second strand bears the desired mutation. This heteroduplex vector is then used to transform appropriate cells, such as *E. coli* cells, and clones are selected which include recombinant vectors bearing the mutated sequence arrangement.

The preparation of sequence variants of the selected peptide-encoding DNA segments using site-directed mutagenesis provides a means of producing potentially useful species and is not meant to be limiting as there are other ways in which sequence variants of peptides and the DNA sequences encoding them may be obtained. For example, recombinant vectors encoding the desired peptide sequence may be treated with mutagenic agents, such as hydroxylamine, to obtain sequence variants. Specific details regarding these methods and protocols are found in the teachings of Maloy *et al.*, 1994; Segal, 1976; Prokop and Bajpai, 1991; Kuby, 1994; and Maniatis *et al.*, 1982, each incorporated herein by reference, for that purpose.